The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,467.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance.... ..Rupees Fifty-Six.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Re. 1 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.
per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Language, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

March 1870		March.	
Leave Bombay	1	Leave Galle	8
" Carwar	3	" Negapatam	11
" Mangalore	3	" Madras	14
" Cannanore	4	" Coconada	16
" Calicut	5	" Vizagapatam	17
" Beypore	6	" Bimlipatam	17
" Cochin	7	" Gopalpore	18
" Tuticorin	9	Arrive Calcutta	20
" Colombo	7		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Bussorah.

Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The steam ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. H. M. Day, will be despatched on the 21st February, 1870, at noon.

Up.		Feb.	Down.		March.
Leave Bombay		21	Leave Bussorah		11
" Kurrachee		25	" Mahomerah		11
" Guadur		26	" Fao		11
" Muscat	March	1	" Bushire		11
" Bunder Abbas		3	" Linga		15
" Linga		4	" Bunder Abbas		17
" Bushire		7	" Muscat		20
" Fao		8	" Guadur		21
" Mahomerah		8	" Kurrachee		23
Arrive Bussorah		9	Arrive Bombay		26

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

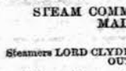
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TIBAY.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave	Bombay ..... Saturday.	Leave	Cochin ..... Friday.
"	Ratnaghurry ..... Sunday.	"	Beypore ..... Saturday.
"	Malwan ..... "	"	Calicut ..... "
"	Vingoria ..... "	"	Tellicherry ..... "
"	Carwar ..... Monday.	"	Cannanore ..... "
"	Carwar ..... "	"	Mangalore ..... Sunday.
"	Compta ..... "	"	Compta ..... Monday.
"	Mangalore ..... Tuesday.	"	Carwar ..... "
"	Cannanore ..... Wednesday.	"	Goa ..... Tuesday.
"	Tellicherry ..... "	"	Vingorla ..... "
"	Calicut ..... "	"	Malwan ..... "
"	Beypore ..... "	"	Ratnaghurry ..... Wednesday
Arrive	Cochin ..... Thursday.	Arrive	Bombay ..... Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 14th February, 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. SALSETTE, (1,491 tons, and 400 H.P.,) Captain A. E. Barlow, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 18th February, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any cheat of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 16th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 14th February 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 2 per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£25	£15
" Suez	£40	£22-10
" Port Said	£42	£24
" Marseilles	£56	£36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship AFRIQUE, 2,500tons, Captain Roland, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 26th February, and will be followed by the ASIE, 1,200 tons, Captain Lafierre, to sail about the 26th March next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 14th February, 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship JOB WAUB, from Calcutta, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Wingate without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 15th February 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship FLEUR DE LIS, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Trevenen will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the ship Fleur de Lis.

7th February 1870.

Rs. 3 only.

GUIDE to CANDIDATES for the STAFF CORPS; by Captain Trotte.

"A work indispensable to all Probationers studying for the Examination."

To be obtained at Messrs THACKER, VINING, & Co., Bombay.
" " CHESSON and WOODHALL, } Poona
" " FELL and SONS, }

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

{ To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34., } of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbourne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Fere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, Captain Boxfellow, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th February.

The following Steamer will be despatched on MONDAY the 14th March.

The Steam-ship GUNGA, 1,300 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched to Aden and Jeddah, on SATURDAY, the 19th inst.

STEARNS, HODAKI, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with straps.
4	" Under Vests.	1	Maud.
2	" Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
1	" Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	" Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	" Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
4	" Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat.
1	" White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Direct Service between Bombay and Trieste via Suez Canal.

THE new steamer APIS, 1,400 tons and 250 H. P., expected to arrive here about the 21st inst., will have quick despatch for TRIESTE. Cargo also taken for Venice, Constantinople and Odessa. For Freight, &c., apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co., Agents.

30 Meadow Street, 16th February 1870.

A CARD.—Dr. BROWNE, Physician, Office No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort; Residence, Bellasis Road, Byculla, next to Dr. Bird's. May be consulted at the Office between 9 A.M and 5 P.M., daily, and at the latter at all other times.

16th February 1870.

JAMES MUIR and SON'S Celebrated EDINBURGH PALE ALE—

Quarts, Rs. 4-12; Pints, Rs. 3-4 per doz.

In casks of 4 and 8 dozen; Cash, from our Godowns only. Apply to our GoDown-keeper.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for the construction of the WURKULLAY BARRIER CANAL. There are two brick tunnels of lengths of 900 and 700 yards respectively. The open cuttings leading up to them consist of 4 sections, respectively 1½, 1, 1, 1 miles in length, with an extreme depth of 60 and a mean of 30 feet. The cubic contents being 1½ million yards more or less.

Contractors competent and willing to tender for the whole or any part of the work can obtain further information by applying to the Chief Engineer, Travancore.

FERRE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOT.CE.—SHAPOORJEE BURJORJEE BARUCHA, applies for duplicate Certificates of Shares, No. 2057, 2 Shs. 2059 and 2 2-40, standing on the name of CANJEE PETAMBER, transfer of which shares duly signed by the said Canjee Petamber is held by the said applicant, and original certificates for which shares are said to have been lost or mislaid; any person having any claim, whatsoever on said shares is required to give notice of the same in writing to us within 10 days from this date, failing which the said transfer shall be registered and duplicate certificates handed to the said Shapoorjee Burjorjee Baruchas.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Trustees.

Bombay, 16th February 1870.

NOTICE.—SEVEN HUNDRED TEAK LOGS belonging to the Cochin Government, and lying in the Timber Depôt at Ernacollum, will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on TUESDAY the 8th March 1870 and following days.

2. The auction will commence at noon.

3. The logs will be put up in lots of 20 logs and will be sold by the Candy.

4. A Candy is equal to one Cubic Kole, a Kole being equal to 28½ English Inches.

5. The contents of each log will be determined by its actual dimensions without reference to defects of any description, but an allowance of 15 per cent will be granted for defects.

6. Purchasers will be required to make, on the day of sale, deposits equal to a third of their res ective purchases, and to pay the remainder before the logs are removed.

7. Payment to be made in Rupees or in Notes of the Branch Bank of Madras at Cochin

8. The lots to be at the risk of the purchasers from the time they are knocked down to them.

9. The expense of putting the logs into the Backwater will be defrayed by the Cochin Government.

10. The whole of the logs to be removed by the 16th May next, in default of which the purchasers of the logs, not removed, will forfeit their deposits and will be responsible for any loss which may be sustained on the re-sale of the logs but will not be entitled to any advantage resulting therefrom.

J. S. VERNEDE,
Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government.

Commercial Office, Ernacollum in Cochin, 9th February 1870.

HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866 and of the EAST INDIA BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition for the WINDING UP of the above named Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 15th day of February, instant, presented to the Honourable Mr. Justice Westropp, one of the Judges of the said Court, by Purshotumdas Vishubdass, a Shareholder in the said Company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the said Mr. Justice Westropp on MONDAY, the 7th day of March 1870. Any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous of opposing the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act or under the supervision of the Court, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PHILE,
Solicitors to the Petitioner.

Bombay, 13th February 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the EAST INDIA BANK (in Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition for the WINDING UP of the above named Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 15th day of February, instant, presented to the Honourable Mr. Justice Westropp, one of the Judges of the said Court, by Dhanjee Hormusji, a Shareholder of the said Company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the said Mr. Justice Westropp on MONDAY, the 7th day of March 1870; and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 16th day of February 1870.

C. E. and F. STANGER LEATHES,
Solicitors for the Petitioner.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866 and of the EAST INDIA BANK (in Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition for the WINDING UP of the above named Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 14th day of February, instant, presented to the Honourable Mr. Justice Westropp, one of the Judges of the said Court, by Munmohundas Davidass, a Shareholder in the said Company, and that the said Mr. Justice Westropp has ordered the said Petition to be heard before him on MONDAY, the 7th day of March 1870. Any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above-mentioned Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel. A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 15th day of February 1870.

DALLAS & LYNCH,
Solicitors for the Petitioner.

RE FRANCIS TURNLY FARRELL, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having creditors of or claims upon or against the Estate of FRANCIS TURNLY FARRELL, late of Hyde Lodge, Winchester, in the County of Hants, a Lieutenant-General in Her Majesty's Bombay Army, deceased, who died at Hyde Lodge, Winchester, aforesaid, on or about the 17th day of July 1863, and Letters of Administration of whose personal estate and effects were on the 14th day of December last granted by the Will and Testament of the said deceased, issued out of the District Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate at Winchester, are hereby required on the 14th day of February 1870 (being the first month after the said Letters of Administration were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay) to send to Messrs. Remington, Hore, and Langley, Solicitors for the said Administrator, their particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said Henry Elhe Victor, having regard to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of deceased in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 19th day of January 1870.

REMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Solicitors, Bombay.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that an ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY, will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on MONDAY, the 21st day of February 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the Address to be presented by the Committee of Master Mariners of the Justices of the Peace to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

I HEREBY also give NOTICE, that immediately after the business of the Adjourned Quarterly Meeting is terminated, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held, when the following business will be considered :—

1. Government Resolution No. 5,357, dated 7th December 1869, requesting the Board of Justices to consider the propriety of increasing their contribution to the Survey of the Town and Island of Bombay.

2. Government Resolution No. 3023, dated 24th December 1869, on the subject of taking a General Census of India in 1870.

3. Government Resolution No. 32 C. W.—105 of 1870, dated the 14th ultimo, on the subject of outer Back Bay Road.

4. Proposition of the Municipal Commissioner in reference to the above.

5. The nomination of the Standing and Finance Committees of the Bench for 1870

6. The nomination of Visiting Justices for the Bombay Jails for the year 1870.

7. Letter from the Clerk to the Justices, applying for leave of absence.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 11th February 1870.

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW DAILY PUBLICATION TO BE CALLED THE

"BOMBAY ADVERTISING JOURNAL."

THIS PAPER, which it is proposed to issue in the style and form of the "Calcutta Exchange Gazette," a Publication which occupies as a most valuable advertising medium in the Bengal Presidency, will be devoted exclusively to Advertisements, Notices, and Information, important to the Public at large.

It will be extensively circulated

FREE OF CHARGE

every morning (Sundays excepted), delivered at Private Residences, Public Offices, and Places of Business, in all parts of the Island.

Copies will be posted daily at convenient Public places in the Fort, and forwarded to the principal Towns in the Presidency.

The Charges for Advertisements have been fixed at minimum Rates, viz :—

SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS OF TEN LINES AND UNDER

First insertion	Rs. 3
Second do.	" 2
Third & succeeding Insertion	" 1

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS :

First Insertion	As. 4 per line.
Second	2-2 Per line
Third & succeeding Insertion	" 1-6 " do.

continuous and standing Advertisements for long periods will be arranged for by Agreement.

Advertisements for insertion in the "Bombay Advertising Journal" will be received by us, at our Offices,

SASSOONS' BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, OPPOSITE THE MINT.

The first Number will be issued with all possible despatch.

COLLEY, MADELEY, & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1870.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON.

SUCCESSORS TO

Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS, ENGINEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS, MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS, PUMPS, TANKS, IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

JAMES W. ALLAN and Co., (Late KINLOCH and ALLAN) 3, NESBIT LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 8,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure fence that can be adopted; and from its great flexibility, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals; and thus accidents to animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "stays" or other "Extras" for cu ves are required.

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents, for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHA' UR. (See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWD R.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ..... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acido Salicruicus) ..... 12 as. "
A liberal discount to theirs e and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 20th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee ..... Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

THURSDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY, 1870.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE DRAMATIC TROUPE IN CLASSICAL COMEDY AND LAUGHABLE FARCE.

BY EXPRESS DESIRE,

The Curtain will rise at 9 o'clock precisely to Tom Taylor, Esq.'s, celebrated Comedy, in three Acts, entitled,

STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

John Mildmay	Mr. H. Richardson.
Captain Hawksley	Mr. F. H. Pollock.
Dunbilk	Mr. O. Deering.
Mr. Potter	Mr. E. D. Haygarth.
Mr. Markham	Mr. Cull.
Mr. Langford	Mr Boyce.
Mr. Jessop	Mr. Turner.
Mr. Gimlet (a Detective)	Mr. S. Herberte.
Mrs. Sternhold	Miss Waddy Deering.
Mrs Mildmay	Mrs. H. Richardson.

OVERTURE ..... Orchestra.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with the LAUGHABLE FARCE OF THE ROUGH DIAMOND.

Sir William Evergreen	Mr. W. South.
Captain Stanhelina	Mr. F. H. Pollock.
Lord Plato	Mr. O. Deering.
Cousin Joe	Mr. H. Richardson.
Lady Plato	Miss FANNY WISEMAN.
Margery	Mrs. H. Richardson.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 P.M.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, FEB. 18TH, 1870, THE MINSTRELS, AND DAVE CARSON AS THE LAZY LITTLE TINKER, AND HE WOULD BE AN ACTOR; Concluding with A GRAND SOUTHERN PLANTATION JUBILEE FESTIVAL DANCE.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH INSTALMENT of £2-10-0, or Rs. 25 per share, on the shares of the new issue of this Bank, will be payable on the 28th instant, and interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum will be charged if that call is not paid on that date.

The fifth and final call of £2-10-0, or Rs. 25 per share, will be payable on the 31st of May next, and interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum will be allowed if that instalment is paid on the 28th instant.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay 17th February 1870.

RACERS! RACERS!!

The following HORSES, belonging to the Hon'ble S. Mansfield, are for SALE at the BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, where they can be SEEN at ANY TIME and every information regarding them will be given :—

1. SECUNDER, b a h, 14-2½, 6 years old, winner of Poona Derby 1868, ran second to Melbourne, 2 miles in 3 min. 52 sec. Price Rs. 3,000.

2. LONGHOPE, b a h, 15-1½, 5 years old, winner of the Selection Stakes at Calcutta in December last, 1 mile in 1 min. 51 sec. Price Rs. 2,000.

3. THE AGA, b a h, 14-3, 5 years old. Price Rs. 1,200.

4. KING DAVID, g a g, 14, 4 years old, a winner at Secunderabad. Price Rs. 1,000.

5. HIDALGO, b a h, 14-2, 6 years old. Price Rs. 800.

6. BAZAAR MASTER, b a g, 6 years old, 14 hands. Price Rs. 600.

7. ILLUMINATION, Australian mare, 15 hands, 6 years old. Price Rs. 500.

These Horses can be examined by a Veterinary Surgeon before being purchased.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.

Bombay, 16th February 1870.

A FLOWER, FRUIT, and VEGETABLE SHOW will be held at the VICTORIA GARDENS between the 9TH and 15TH of MARCH 1870.

The following Prizes will be awarded :—

FOR FLOWERS.

1	For the best collection of Roses in pot (not less than six varieties) .. .. Rs.	25
2	Ditto ditto ditto cut Roses	20
3	For the best collection of Caladiums in pot (not less than fifteen varieties)..	50
4	Ditto ditto second best	25
5	For the best collection of Exotics introduced during the last four years by Exhibition...	50
6	For the best collection of Ferns raised by Exhibitors ..	30
7	Ditto second best ditto	20
8	For the best collection of Orchids raised by Exhibitors ..	30
9	For the best collection of Naturalized Exotics	50
10	For the best collection of Jungle Flowers	50
11	For the best collection of Geraniums	25
12	Ditto Ditto Begonias	25
13	Ditto Ditto Chrysanthemums	25
14	Ditto Ditto Palmes	25
15	Ditto Ditto Petunias	25
16	Ditto Ditto Verbenas	25
17	For the best show of Mignonette	20
18	For the best collection of common Bombay Flowers in pot (not less than fifty pots)	100
19	For the second best do. do.	50
20	For the best collection of Evergreens in tubs (not less than fifty tubs)	50
21	For the best Bouquet of cut Flowers..	25
22	Ditto ditto second best	15

The Prizes for Fruit and Vegetables will be published hereafter.

Applications for space to be made to the Secretary, at the Town Hall, not later than the 1st of March next.

Forms of application can be obtained from the undersigned. Exhibitors will not be charged any fee for Exhibiting.

The names of the Judges will be hereafter published.

W. GRAY, M.B., Secretary.

Town Hall, Bombay, 15th Feb. 1870.

NOTICES.

HARVEY'S NATIONAL CIRCUS HAS ARRIVED, AND WILL SHORTLY APPEAR.

EQUESTRIANS, ACROBATS, GYMNASTS, AND A STUD OF HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES.

BOUCHARDAT'S GLUTEN BREAD and GLUTEN BISCUITS,

absolutely free from Starch and Saccharine matter. As used in St. Thomas', Guy's, and other Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists.

BICYCLES—D. S. KEMP & Co. BEG to to ANNOUNCE that they are prepared to REGISTER ORDERS for these Instruments; having been in communication with the best Manufacturer in Europe, and being about to import a selected number.

Correspondents are requested to state their height and weight and the limit of price they wish to give. The very best Bicycle without ornament or extra will not cost more than Rs. 220, but may cost less. D. S. K. & Co. will register orders at as low a limit as Correspondents may wish, but they need scarcely say that the rapidity with which the art of using the in-trument is acquired, and the comfort in riding it, depends in great measure on the excellence of its manufacture.

Bombay D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indispositions.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—FOUND near Mahalaxmee, this morning, a GOLD WATCH and CHAIN. The Owner may obtain the same on giving a description thereof to the undersigned, and paying the expenses incurred.

A. EDGINTON,
Deputy Commissioner of Police.

Mazagon, 15th February 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that any person or persons having CLAIMS against Ms. and Mrs. GEORGE GRIFFIES, Church Street, Mazagon, should send in their claim within three days from this date. The undersigned would not hold himself responsible for any debt that his wife, Virginia Griffies, may contract after this date.

GEORGE GRIFFIES.

Bombay, 15th February 1870.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CENSUS FOR 1870.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT having ordered a General Census to be taken for the year 1870, all AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SUBJECTS who, though residing in India, wish to be recognized as such and to preserve their nationality, are hereby invited to call at the Austro-Hungarian Consulate, 30 Meadow Street, Bombay, between 12 and 2 o'clock, or at the Consulates at Calcutta or Madras, for filling up the several heads of the official Census Tables. Those Austro-Hungarian subjects in whose residence no Austro-Hungarian Consul or Officer exists, or who are prevented from appearing personally at the abovementioned offices, are requested to send to the nearest Consulate full particulars of their name, age, family, profession and birthplace.

The Census will be CLOSED after the expiration of one month from the date of this Notice.

A. C. GUMPERT, Kt., F.J. &c.,
I. & R. Austro-Hungarian Consul.

Bombay, 15th February 1870.

ELPHINSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—A MEETING of the Shareholders of the ELPHINSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) WILL BE HELD at the office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., on TUESDAY, the 1st March 1870, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive the accounts of the Liquidators, shewing the manner in which the affairs of the Company have been finally wound up.

JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators Elphinstone Insu-
A. E ASHLEY, } rance Company.

Bombay, 2nd February 1870.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull and declining.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
...	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,00	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	115
12,00	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,00	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	612½
10,00	500	100		Ditto 2nd Rts. Issue	185
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,550
2,00	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	320
47,00	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	190
37,50	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	123
20,00	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	250 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,175
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	550
200	3,35	850	600 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	455
...	12,50	11,000	2000 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,100
200	2,00	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	1,850
200	500	all	93 do.	Do. New	420
800	1,000	all	800 do.	Colaba Press Co.	8,500
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,100
150	2,500	all	1600*	Fort Press Co.	9,000
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	850
200	5,000	all	265 ps.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,700
1900	5,000	2,000	100 ps.	Kurrachee Press Co.	700
1,500	1,000	500	...	Modie, Bros. & Co.	250
120	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,900
125	2,000	750	200 ps.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,575
150	2,000	all	...	Timeverily Press Co.	1,450

(Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3	dep. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	230
...	£20	109.15	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£10	1,900	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	28.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	260

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1,535
10,500	1,000	all	Rs. 300	Elphinstone Land	1,015
10,500	1,000	650	40-14	Do. New	640
5,000	100	Nil	Nil	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld	160
2,00	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,010
3,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	240

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	750
500	2,500	all	30 p.c.	Alliance Spinning	1,735
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	775
800	500	all	...	Bronch Mills	200
900	1,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	1,940
1,200	2,000	all	12 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,220
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	725
2,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,280
800	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,240

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	125 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	815
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	33
501	2,000	200	0	Nurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	305

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Liquidation.		
500	30 Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	44
75	31 Do.	Do. China	5
200	30 Sept. '67	B'bay Trde & B'nkg	6
200	40 Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	... Mar. '69	Central Bank	3
...	... ...	East India Bank's	15—1
200	10 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	681 May '67	Royal Bank	5
1200	74 Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 16.

Cobbe, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Brice, Major, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, from England.
King, Major, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, from England.
M'Pherson, P., Captain, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, from England
M'Pherson, C., Captain, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Travers, Captain, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Parker, Captain, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Bradburne, Captain, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Strother, Lieutenant, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Ravenhill, Lieutenant, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Maillard, Lieutenant, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Lonsdale, Lieutenant, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Watson, Lieutenant, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Burr, Lieutenant, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Brock, Lieutenant, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Vulliamy, Lieutenant, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Field, Lieutenant, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Creasy, Ensign, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Burgh, Ensign, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Lecon, Ensign, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Boles, Ensign, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Wiseman, Ensign, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Morris, Ensign, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Clarke, Ensign, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Hay, Ensign, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Howett, Paymaster, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Fallow, Quartermaster, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Ingham, Surgeon, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Allan, Assistant-Surgeon, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Johnston, Lieutenant, Infantry, on duty, from England.
Furneaux, Captain, 14th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Johnson, Lieutenant, 14th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Fannin, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Moir, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from England.
Lemon, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from England.
Lindsay, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Rooke, Captain, 1-1st Regiment, on duty, from England.
Hare, Ensign, 1-1st Regiment, on duty, from England.
Goldsworthy, Ensign, 1-1st Regiment, on duty, from England.
Meares, Ensign, 1-1st Fusiliers, on duty, from England.
Chichester, Captain, 5th Lancers, on duty, from England.
Murray, Assistant Surgeon, 93rd Highlanders, on duty, from Deolalee.
Trotter, Lieutenant, 93rd Highlanders, on duty, from Deolalee.
Renton, Assistant Surgeon, 15th Hussars, on duty, from Poona.
Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Lahore.
Horg, Lieutenant, Poona Horse, on duty, from Seroor.
Napper, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Meerut.
McAlevy, Surgeon, Staff, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 18.

Playfair, Colonel, Superintendent Engineer, on duty, to Tanna.
Sawyer, Lieutenant, 8th Regiment, on duty, to Belgaum.
Swindley, Major, 15th Hussars, on leave, to Mhow.
Semple, Staff Surgeon, Medical Service, on duty, to Mhow.
Hogg, Lieutenant, Poona Horse, on duty, to Seroor.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 16th Feb. 1870.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

3rd Hussars—Assistant Surgeon R Anderson, to Bombay, from 7th February to 8th March 1870, on medical certificate.

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieutenant Colonel J Sheklelon, (E Brigade) from 2nd January to, for 6 months, on private affairs.

93th Foot—Lieutenant M B Healy, to England, overland per troop ship from the date of embarkation to appear before a medical board.

1st Foot 2nd Battalion—Lieutenant H H Harde, from 8th to 18th February 1870, in extension on medical certificate.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 12.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. S. Campbell, of the Civil Service, who returned from furlough on the afternoon of the 16th January, is re-attached to the N. W Provinces, the Punjab, and Oudh.

Leave of absence on private affairs for six months is granted to Mr. T. H. Cowie, Advocate General.

Mr. J. Graham, Standing Counsel to the Government of India, to officiate as Advocate General during the absence of Mr. Cowie, or until further orders.

Mr. G. C. Paul to officiate as Standing Counsel to the Government of India, vice Mr. Graham.

Consequent on the departure to Europe on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) J. E. Gastrell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Surveyor General and superintendent of Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following arrangements :—

Major John Macdonald, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Central Provinces, to officiate as Deputy Surveyor General and Superintendent, Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle, during the absence of Colonel Gastrell, or until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel D C. Vanrenen, R.A., Deputy Surveyor General and Superintendent, Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle, will take charge of the Upper Circle.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Colonel D. M. Probyn, C.B., V.C., late 3rd European Light Cavalry, to officiate as Commandant of the Central India Horse, and Political Agent in Western Malwa, during the absence on duty at Indore of Colonel H. D. Daly, or until further orders.

Major J. D. Hall, 3rd Squadron Officer and officiating 2nd Squadron Officer of the 2nd Regiment of the Central India Horse, to officiate as 2nd in Command of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, during the absence on duty at Jeypore of Captain E. R C. Bradford, or until further orders.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Colonel R. J. Meade, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General for Central India, to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, in the room of Mr. L. B. Bowring, C.S I., who has obtained leave of absence to Europe on private affairs.

Colonel H. D. Daly, C.B., Commandant of the Central India Horse, and Political Agent in Western Malwa, to officiate as Agent to the Governor General for Central India, in the room of Colonel R. J. Meade, C.S.I.

Captain E. R. C. Bradford, 2nd in Command of the 1st Regiment of Central India Horse, to officiate as Political Agent at Jeypore, in the room of Major W. H. Beynon, proceeding on furlough.

Mr. C Duffin, Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd grade in the Telegraph Department, is appointed to officiate, as a temporary arrangement, as a Superintendent of the 3rd grade, in charge of the Bangalore Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th January 1870, in the room of Mr. H. Wickham, deceased.

Mr. C. B. P. Gordon, Superintendent of the 3rd grade in the Telegraph Department, is promoted to the 2nd grade, with effect from the 11th January 1870, in the room of Mr. H. Wickham, deceased.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. O Hume, Commissioner of Inland Customs, has been allowed privilege leave for three months from the 1st instant, or subsequent date.

Mr. F. W. Vere, Deputy Commissioner of Inland Customs, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner as a temporary arrangement during the absence of Mr. Hume.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India and will rank as Lieutenants in the Corps from the same dates :—

Cornet (now Lieutenant) Seymour Duncan Barrow, of the 19th Hussars, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 10th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers)—11th January 1869.

Ensign Henry Bolleau, of the 41st Foot, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 11th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers)—12th January 1869.

Captain C. Case, of the Bengal Staff Corps, who was appointed on probation as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, by G. G O. dated 26th January 1869, having passed the prescribed departmental tests, is permanently attached to the Army Commissariat Department.

The services of Assistant Surgeon J. Cleghorn, M.D, in medical charge of the 10th Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

The following promotions by brevet are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major John Pringle Sherriff, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain William Henry Mackay, Bengal Staff Corps to be Major, from 4th January 1870, in succession to Major General William Lang, Bombay Infantry, deceased.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :

Major General Frank Turner, C.B., of the Royal Artillery, Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines,—for two years.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Sir Arthur Purves Phayre, K.C.S.I., [C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for two years.

Surgeon Major Robert Kemp Buckell, of the Medical Department,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Surgeon John Edward Tuson, M.D., of the Medical Department,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

The services of 2nd Captain R. C. Daubus, of the Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

Captain (Brevet Major) John Hadow Jenkins, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) for two years.

The following promotions by brevet are made from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Williams Fleming Sandwith, Bombay Infantry—6th February 1870.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ross Balfour Moore, Bombay Staff Corps—10th February 1870.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant William Sidney Nugent, Bengal Staff Corps —12th February 1870.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major Henry Alexander Taylor—3rd February 1870.

Major Frederick Procter Bailey—9th February 1870.

Captain John Angelo, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the 7th February 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenants Robert Atkins and James Richard Marett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 12 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the 4th February 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The following promotions by brevet are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major Francis Edward Archibald Chamier, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain Brydges Robinson Brandill, Bengal Cavalry, to be Major from 11th January 1870, in room of Major General Henry Prior, Madras Infantry, deceased.

The services of Lieutenant B. Hudleston, of the 144th Foot, who was appointed 2nd Wing Subaltern of the 5th Goorkha Regiment on probation, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that officer having failed to pass the prescribed examination by the Higher Standard for admission to the Staff Corps

The following promotions and alterations of rank are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

PROMOTIONS.

Major, Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps, J. W. F. Bean, Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel, Captain, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, L. H. A. Bank, V. C., Cadre of the late 13th N. I., to be Major, and Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, H. W. Pitcher, V.C., Cadre of the late 13th N. I., to be Captain from January 1, 1870, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet Colonel G. B. Reddie, retired.

Major R. Chalmers Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain W. Winsou, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 45th N. I. to be Major, and Lieutenant Alexander Pringle Samuells, General List, Infantry, to be Captain from January 1, 1870, in room, of Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. F. Bean, Staff Corps, removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.

Major G. Wheeler, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain C. E. Orman, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 29th N. I., to be Major, and Lieutenant Charles McKenzie Hall, General List, Infantry, to be Captain from January 1, 1870, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel Major in Staff Corps, R. Chalmers, removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major, Captain in Staff Corps, F. H. Jenkins, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain E. S. B. Bond, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 57th N. I., to be Major, and Lieutenant Hugh Baden Swiney, General List, Infantry, to be Captain from January 1, 1870, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel Major, in Staff Corps, G. Wheeler, removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels

Major C. Arm-trong, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain, Major in Staff Corps, J. A. M. Biggs, Cadre of the late 10th N. I. to be Major, and Lieutenant J. E. P. Mo-ley, Staff Corps, General List Infantry, to be Captain, from January 1, 1870, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain in Staff Corps, F. H. Jenkins, removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels

Major, Captain in Staff Corps, J. Roberts, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain H. E. Waller, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 40th N. I. to be Major, and Lieutenant William Pringle Harrison, General List, Infantry, to be Captain from January 1, 1870, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, C. Armstrong, removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major, Captain in Staff Corps, A. B. Melville, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain H. McD. DeW. Douglas, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 67th N. I to be Major, and Lieutenant John Edwards Werge Howey, General List, Infantry, to be Captain from January 1, 1870, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain in Staff Corps, J. Roberts, removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major H.B. Urmston, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain, Major in Staff Corps, T. G. Kennedy, Cadre of the late 62nd N. I., to be Major, and Lieutenant Walter Charles Farwell, General List, Infantry, to be Captain from January 1, 1870, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain in Staff Corps, A. B. Melvide, removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major W. C. Mitchel, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain, Major in Staff Corps, W. Playfair, Cadre of the late 4th N. I., to be Major, and Lieutenant David Robertson, General List, Infantry, to be Captain from January 1, 1870, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, H. B. Urmston, removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.

Major, Captain in Staff Corps, A. H. Bramley, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain B. N. Noble, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 44th N. I., to be Major, and Lieutenant C. Pakenham, 101st Foot, General List, Infantry, to be Captain from January 1, 1870, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff corps, W. C. Mitchel, removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps, G. Hamilton, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain, Major in Staff Corps, E. P. W. Ripley, Cadre of the late 31st N. I., to be Major, and Lieutenant William Franco Dolsworth, General List, Infantry, to be Captain from January 1, 1870, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel Captain in Staff Corps, A. H. Bramley, removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major F. A. Dickins, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain, Major in Staff Corps, T. N. Baker, Cadre of the late 31st N. I., to be Major, and Lieutenant Henry Marcy Clarkson, General List, Infantry, to be Captain from January 1, 1870, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel G. Hamilton, Staff Corps, removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major William Astell Franks, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain F. D. Harrington, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 12th N. I., to be Major, and Lieutenant W. J. Williamson, Staff Corps, General List, Infantry, to be Captain from January 1, 1870, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, F. A. Dickins, removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Lieutenant A. G. Hammond, Staff Corps, General List, Infantry, to be Captain from January 3, 1870, in room of Captain, Major in Staff Corps, R. O. H. Forbes, Cadre of the late 3rd European Regiment, placed on the Retired List.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Captain A Scott, Staff Corps, General List, Infantry, from Nov 1, 1869, in room of Captain, Brevet Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, G. Allgood, C.B., Cadre of the late 49th N. I., retired.

Captain Hadley Frere Woodcock, General List, Infantry, from Nov. 8, 1869, in room of Captain A. Scott, whose rank has been altered.

Captain Frederick Wynn Williams, General List, Infantry, from Nov 27, 1869, in room of Captain H. F. Woodcock, whose rank has been altered.

Captain Edward Augustus Pemberton, General List, Infantry, from Nov. 25, 1869, in room of Captain F. W. Williams, whose rank has been altered.

Captain Charles McDowal Skene, General List, Infantry, from Dec. 2, 1869, in room of Captain E. A. Pemberton, whose rank has been altered.

Captain Henry Scoley Moules, General List, Infantry, from Dec. 15, 1869, in room of Captain C. McD. Skene, whose rank has been altered.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. S. Heyman, Executive Engineer 1st grade, is transferred from the Central Provinces to the North-Western Provinces.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. H. Keyes, Madras Native Infantry, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Central Provinces, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, and his services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras in the Military Department.

The services of Lieutenant J. Whish, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Bengal, are re-placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—16TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 0s 0d.	Nom. p.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	
	Wooden Ships	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.	
	Myrabolus & Colr bds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.	
Havre	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£5 17s. 6d. to £4 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 32 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, Feb. 14.
	St. Michael	LeMee	Mauritius, Jan 16.
	Asia (s)	Paterson	Calcutta, Feb. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	H. M. S. Jumna	...	Aden and Suez.
16	Fifeshire	Barr...	Cocanada.

The ship Ecna, Brunell, to Akyab, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa, began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—February 11th, P and O S Simla, W Woolcott, Galle.

DEPARTURES—February 10th, Inverdrue, ——, Mauritius, and Seafield, ——, London.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 19th Feb., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 18th Feb., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following days; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail :—

Friday ..... Feb. 18

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the 4th December, from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the abovenamed Packets to destination.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—

NOTICE.—The MEETING of the COUNCIL of DIRECTORS Bombay Education Society, fixed to be held THIS DAY, is POSTPONED until a day to be hereafter named. This, in consequence of the Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society having been also fixed for to-day.

W. P. WALSHE,
Secretary Bombay Education Society.

Bombay, 17th February 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

SOUTHON—February 8th, at Myngpoorie, the wife Mr. J. Southon, P. W. D., of a son.

DEATH.

RUSSELL—February 11th, at Benares, from the effects of a fall from a horse, Captain D. G. N. Watts-Russell, 60th Royal Rifles, aged 33.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1870.

SOME of the evil consequences certain to follow the visit to our city of Prince Alfred have already become manifest. Gram, for example, has gone up twenty per cent. in price, and there is little doubt that the cost of everything will mount up in proportion. It is all very well to talk about the effects of famine; the augmentation is the shadow of a coming event, for which we shall all have to pay. Independently of the ordinary consumption of food for man and beast, Native Chiefs and crowds of followers, hastening to the town, will have to be provided for, and dealers, of course, just as they do at home on like occasions, just as they did the other day at Calcutta, will strive to reap the largest possible harvest, and benefit by the increased demand. Thus we shall have to pay for an "honour" which we could have done without; for Bombay would have survived had H. R. H. turned from us the light of his countenance.

But there may be some compensation for the mischiefs certain to be occasioned by his visit and we understand that means of obtaining the desired consolation may not be lacking. Rumour whispers in our ear that Native Chiefs are intent on making large grants to commemorate an incident, which to them must be wholly, or partly, or wrongly intelligible The Gaekwar, it is said, is prepared to spend, we are afraid to say how much, but a truly royal sum; and the same indefinite authority assures us that he thinks of lavishing his generosity on magnificent fêtes. Now we humbly suggest a better way. In the first place, remember, the Prince, before he reaches Bombay, will be heartily tired of fêtes. There is such a thing as satiety even to a royal mind. His Royal Highness, therefore, will be grateful for any curtailment of state and ceremonial which the lieges may deny themselves, and thus the best way to pay court to the guest will be to consult his tastes, and relieve him from the only hard work incidental to his public position. Now, we would have the Gaekwar not forget that the Duke of Edinburgh, to use an old expression, "follows the sea" by way of a calling; that more or less he must feel a larger interest in sailors than in land-lubbers or other folk; and that he would regard with pleasure any act done for the good of the humble members of his profession. It so happens that Bombay stands in dire need of a Sailors' Home—we mean a real and adequate institution of that kind. We submit to His Highness the Gaekwar the question, whether he does not think that Prince Alfred would be more delighted were the Baroda rupees spent in making provision for a Sailors' Home than he would were they spent upon passing shows? The Government, we believe, and the mercantile community, we are certain, would supplement any gift of the Gaekwar for the purpose; and their contributions would go to swell his renown as the founder of a noble Home for men of the sea in Bombay. Thus the Prince would be gratified by a high compliment, the name of the Gaekwar would be preserved, and perennial benefits would flow to the seamen who make a transitory stay in our port.

For the money to be generously furnished by the Chiefs of Kattywar other permanent modes of employment might be found, and from these external sources lasting memorials of the Prince's visit, and also of native munificence would be secured. Two objects should be aimed at by those who can influence the nature of the approaching festivity. First, the local committee, with the money locally subscribed, should give the people a *tamasha*, in which all can share, one that will delight them at the time and furnish talk, not only for the bazaars of our towns, but for the gossips in the Concan and Deccan who meet their neighbours at the well or any other place of resort. Mr. Crawford, we doubt not, and his coadjutors will provide that. The next aim should be to secure an enduring benefit to Bombay, and that could be accomplished by a judicious application of any sums which the Gaekwar and the Kattyawar Chiefs may devote to public uses as tokens of their loyalty to the British Crown. If these objects be borne in mind and duly achieved every useful purpose will be served; and despite the general fine which will be inflicted on us we shall not regret the passage of Prince Alfred through the Water-gate of Western India, on his way to the huntinggrounds of Ceylon and our ancient dominions on the Southern Coast.

NOTHING is more satisfactory in the trial of Barron than its conclusion. Years of successful villainy, years of trust betrayed, have at length brought down the sharp edge of a fitting doom. And how nicely timed is the retribution. Barron had won for himself a high character by dint of seeming. He was thought to be an useful and trustworthy public servant. From small beginnings he had climbed to a comparatively high estate, and he was about to reap the reward of long labour and outwardly good conduct. So thoroughly had he imposed upon his superiors that, at the moment when Colonel Phayre arrived on the scene, Barron was about to be promoted to a higher place of trust. It was with this prize within his reach that he continued his depredations, and it was just as the high reward would have fallen to him that the mask was stripped from him, and the supposed honest man stood forth as a confirmed rogue. We need not repeat the details of two or three acts of forgery and robbery so clearly, simply, and forcibly described by Mr. Scoble. The criminal lacked neither audacity nor skill; long scoundrels had brought with it that careless confidence which has so often proved the ruin of scoundrels; he practised on the inexperience of his chief, and ventured on experiments which astonish by their daring. How many thousands of rupees he may have abstracted from the Treasury does not appear, but we may well believe that the total would be enormous. So great a proficiency is not acquired without an equally great practice in the nefarious art. Yet throughout the whole period what a trifle might have ruined his ingenious schemes. However close might be the watch he kept on himself and on others, as the sequel shows, he could not have provided for all the chances. Nor is this wonderful—since the odds against a criminal are infinite, and therein lies our best hope of detecting those who prey on their kind and are not careful to keep their depredations within the law. As an example of the risks he ran, let us only suppose that the authorities at Shikarpore had been as acute as the juryman who asked whether they ought to have passed abstracts containing alterations not initialed, and had sent back the document by safe means to Colonel Phayre? In his long career we may infer that Barron often ran equally close to the wind. We trust Government will take note of the omission pointed out by that intelligent juryman and recommend greater care at the Treasuries. Then it is worthy of remark, as showing the confidence in luck which had grown upon the man, that he made use of permanent documents, recorded throughout their passage from hand to hand—the Treasury drafts—to transmit booty which he prudently invested in good securities. The real wonder is that he was not found out long ago. He is now a convicted felon, and, in no spirit of vindictiveness, we rejoice that Mr. Justice Bayley had the courage to pass a sentence which must make similar scoundrels, if there be any, quake in their shoes. It is right and just that such a flagrant instance of trust betrayed, of a predatory career on such a large scale, should be chastised as severely as the law will allow. Mr. Scoble deserves credit for the good taste as well as the vigour and clearness with which he performed his share in the prosecution; and for Dr. Barton, it may be said, that he did all a man could do with a lost cause.

DR. WILSON is about to depart for Europe, and the Royal Asiatic Society, of which he is Honorary President, will to-day hold a meeting in order to record their recognition of his services to that body. Perhaps we are passing a little beyond the line of propriety in alluding to this subject, but we are sure that the members will pardon us an act which may assist in giving greater publicity to their intended proceedings. Dr. Wilson, of whom it may be said in the language which a famous poetess applied to her accomplished kinsman—that

"He wears his weight of learning like a flower,"

is in a manner public property; his name dwells in the affections as well as the esteem of Bombay folk; we feel satisfied that the members of the Asiatic Society will gladly answer to Mr. Taylor's summons; and that the proceedings will go far beyond a mere matter of form.

THE Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition at Lahore was opened on Friday last.

ENSIGN O'M. CREAGH, H. M.'s 95th Foot, has been admitted to the Staff Corps, on probation.

THE Government of India has sanctioned Rs. 52,000 to open telegraphic communication between Bombay and Jeypore.

THE "Pioneer" believes the idea of reviving the Indian Navy, at least on any considerable scale, has been for the present abandoned.

COL. DALY, C.B., has been gazetted to the acting appointment of Agent to the Governor General in Central India in the room of Col. Meade.

LIEUT.-COL. F. N. SMITH, Madras Staff Corps, Controller 2nd class P. W. Accounts, Punjab, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUT. WILLIAM HENRY JAMES STOPFORD, Cadre 3rd Light Cavalry, having completed twelve years' service, has been promoted to the rank of Captain (by brevet) from the 11th instant, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

MAJOR S. J. THORP, Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Sholapore, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years from the first week of April next, on private affairs, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUT.-COL. W. WALKER, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command 1

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ADDRESS TO THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

A special general meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce was held at noon yesterday in the offices of the Chamber to vote an address to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. Nineteen members of the Chamber attended, and Mr. Donald Graham, chairman of the Chamber, presided.

The Secretary (Mr. James Taylor) having read the notice calling the meeting,

The Chairman said the meeting had been convened with the object of voting an address to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. An address had been prepared, which Mr. Taylor would read, and it would be for them to say whether that address should be adopted or not. He could not help saying himself that the address seemed to him a little out of place; though of course they were all very anxious to welcome His Royal Highness, not only for his own sake, but as the representative of Her Majesty the Queen. It would, he thought, be far more appropriate to present an address as members of the Municipality. However, he did not wish to throw cold water on the proposal, which might after all be quite right; and since the address had been proposed he would do his part in carrying it out.

Mr. Taylor then read the address, which assured His Royal Highness that the people of Bombay yielded to none in loyalty; referred to the great advantages Bombay would derive from the opening of the Suez Canal, the opening of the through railway communication to Calcutta, and the laying of the telegraph cable; and then called upon His Royal Highness as a naval commander to view the harbour to which Bombay was mainly indebted for the position it occupied—the only harbour fitted to receive a naval force in the event of any special emergency. The above are the chief subjects mentioned, though there are a few minor points which we have not noted.

Hon. Mr. Campbell thought it was a very suitable address for the occasion if they were to approach His Royal Highness at all. The address certainly had been put in a very good form, and he had great pleasure in moving its adoption.

Mr. G. Foggo had much pleasure in seconding the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell. He had not anticipated that there would be any hesitation about it—(hear, hear)—on the part of the Chairman or anybody else, because he thought it would be taken as a matter of course. He was not sure that H. R. H. would not think the address a great bore, but if he should do that it could not be helped, and at any rate it would give them an opportunity of expressing the interest they took in all the great works to which the address referred, and would perhaps have the effect of helping to give a fillip to the usual stagnation and quiet state of things in this large city. He had much pleasure in seconding the motion.

The Chairman then put the motion to the meeting, and the address was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman said it had not yet been decided how the address was to be signed. The best way, he thought, would be for the Chairman and the committee to sign it, but he would be glad to hear any suggestions on the point.

Mr. H. E. Bright, of Messrs. Wallace and Co., suggested that the address should be signed by the Chairman and by all the members of the Chamber in the name of their firm. It would perhaps look better in this way. In Calcutta, he understood, the members signed individually—each member of each firm. He should not propose that, but he thought that, being signed by all the firms who were members of the Chamber, the address would carry more weight with it.

Mr. Campbell said the objection to that was that the Chamber did not include all the mercantile houses in Bombay; there were both European and native houses in Bombay unconnected with the Chamber, and the address might appear to be merely a partial one if signed only by the firms composing the Chamber.

Mr. Foggo thought the address should be signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

Mr. James Douglas thought it quite sufficient for the Chairman and Secretary to sign it. All that was necessary was to authenticate the document, and the signature of the Chairman and Secretary would be quite sufficient for that purpose.

No resolution was proposed on the subject, which then dropped.

QUESTIONS CONSIDERED BY THE COMMITTEE.

The Chairman then said—Though no notice has been given you, and though perhaps not in accordance with custom, I purpose to give a slight sketch of the questions that have occupied the consideration of the committee during the six months they have been in office. Such a sketch may not be uninteresting, and I think it would, if carried out regularly, help to infuse into the meetings of the Chamber a little more spirit and interest than there had hitherto been. I daresay you remember that at the time of our last annual meeting there was a good deal of dissatisfaction at Reuter's Telegraph Company having some privileges in the transmission of its telegrams. We had some correspondence with Government on the subject, and Government passed a resolution withdrawing the privileges so far as regarded commercial telegrams on the Indian lines. Nothing, however, has been said about the lines beyond India, and there are still a few non-commercial privileges allowed and the question has not been altogether satisfactorily arranged; but this new line being laid by the Great Eastern will, we think, so far alter the system of telegraphic communication that the question will lose a great deal of its importance and interest, so that we are not doing anything more in the matter. One of the first questions that occupied our attention was with regard to the assaying of silver in the Mint. I daresay you know it is the custom of the Bombay Mint in assaying silver to express the fineness of the metal as so much per cent., disallowing fractions of less than a quarter. That is a much greater margin than is allowed in Calcutta, and is manifestly unjust to importers of silver and very uninjurious impost on trade. The same system was in vogue in Calcutta at one time, but the Mint-master there discontinued it as being unfair to importers, and adopted the system of expressing the fineness by so much per mille, which is found to work much better. When we first mooted the question, it was urged on behalf of the Mint here that some margin was necessary to provide against loss by mistake in assay, but it seems from what has been ascertained from Calcutta that such a margin is practically unnecessary, because there has been no loss. It has been found on enquiry that there has been a loss to importers in Bombay by the system of something like ¼th per cent. We have brought the matter before Government, and I have no doubt it will receive the attention it deserves. And the next question of the committee is that of fibres—a question which is becoming of more and more interest every day. We have been making enquiries and collecting such information as would entitle us to urge very strongly upon Government the propriety of taking more active measures than they apparently do to encourage the planting of fibrous plants. We are happy to see that the Governor-General in Council has offered a reward of £5,000 for the production of a machine which will cut the fibre of China grass cheaply, and I am glad to say I know there will be at least one or two responses to this call. I have no doubt that fibre some day will to a very great extent compete with cotton, and I think it is a pity that steps are not being more energetically taken to increase the culture of such a plant, as the aloe, which grows so well over the waste grounds of the Concan and the Ghauts. Now, with regard to railway communication, the long-talked-of question of opening up the Rajpootana country and giving us railway communication with Delhi and the North-west is still in a most unsatisfactory state. The two first proposed routes, one via Neemuch and the other via Deesa, have apparently been abandoned, at any rate for the present, and Government now seems to be in favour of a line from the G. I. P. Railway in Khandeish and through Indore. Most of us, indeed I think all of us, are very strongly of opinion that the Neemuch line is infinitely to be preferred as a means of opening up the country, but we are too well aware of the importance to Bombay of having some communication with the North-west to run any risk of causing any extra delay which might be the case were too strong an advocacy of any one line opposed to the opinions and works of Government. We propose, therefore, while still maintaining the superior advantages of the Neemuch route, to urge on Government the advisability of pushing on the Indore line if it has been decided that that one is the best. It is much to be regretted that more energy is not shown in connecting Bombay with the provinces. At present the chief countries which take off our English goods are Sind and Central India. These will have exhausted, and every year, while more European enterprise and capital are brought into the trade, there is no increase in the actual trade itself; whereas were new countries, such as Rajpootana, opened up to us, Bombay would rapidly increase to the importance to which its situation and other natural advantages entitle it. It is probable, however, that this brings us to another subject of a similar nature,—it is probable that communication by another route may be opened up to us ere long. The Jubbulpore connection, which has been so long talked about, will probably be opened for traffic next month, and this will, I hope, bring us into favourable competition with Calcutta for the trade of the N.W. A present the G. I. P. Railway Company's rates are quite prohibitory to this, being some three times as great as those of the East Indian Railway, but we are taking the matter up strongly, and we hope that representation to the railway management, or if necessary to Government, will bring about a desired reform. While on the subject of railways it may not be out of place to allude to the opening up of the south-west country. The Carwar and Darwar Railway has been almost if not quite sanctioned, and if carried out I am sure we shall all wish it the success which its promoters anticipate. I am sorry that the motives of many of us who advocated an alternative line towards Sholapore should have been misconstrued in many quarters as they have been. I can truly say for myself that I never entered into anything with a more honest conviction that it was for the public good, and I know such was the case with my colleagues in committee who framed the petition, to which some extraordinary mistake gave the character of having been got up secretly and as if we were ashamed of it. Two questions regarding postal communication next occupied the committee's attention. The first was with regard to the additional four days taken by the P. & O. steamers to Aden in the monsoon. Satisfied from enquiries as to the practical working of the plan that two days would be quite sufficient, we strongly recommend a reduction in the time, and though the matter has not been decided it is not unlikely that our request may be responded to. The P. & O. authorities here have concurred with us to a certain extent, and the proposal has gone home with their recommendation. So I daresay something will be done before next season. The other case in which we thought improvement might be effected was with regard to the inconvenience of the postal hours fired for the G. I. P. mail trains. Government was asked to allow night trains, but it was resolved by Government that passenger trains could not be allowed to ascend to the Ghauts at night in the meantime. That I think is everything of importance in connection with which we have moved. (Applause.)

The Chairman then invited the proposals or suggestions of any gentlemen present on any subject.

Hon'ble Mr. Campbell wished to draw attention to a little matter which had not come before the committee, which was that the rules of the Chamber of Commerce prescribing the mode of measuring cotton for shipment were not applicable to steamers, which formed a new branch of the carrying trade. The measurement at present, as they all knew, was calculated at forty feet per ton for steamers, and all shipping orders stipulated that cotton must be measured on board. According to the rule of the Chamber of Commerce cotton ought to be measured at the press-houses, or on the bunder, in a particular way; but he was afraid these rules were not strictly adhered to, and that the measurement was frequently left to the dubashes, who, it was suspected, sometimes got a fee for taking easy measurements for the shippers. The Chamber, in his opinion, ought to take this matter into consideration, and so modify their rules as to make them a standard which might be referred to by all parties, whether captains of steamers or of ships, or shippers. He did not know whether any inconvenience had arisen as yet, but he was sure a troublesome captain of a steamer might delay the signing of a bill of lading and put one in a fix at a moment when delay would be inconvenient. He would commend the subject to the consideration of the Chamber. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman said he was very glad that Mr. Campbell had brought this subject forward, and he need hardly say that the committee would consider the question at once. The committee were always only too glad to receive suggestions of that kind.

The meeting then adjourned.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—16TH FEBRUARY.

(Before J. O'Leary, Esq.)

JEHANGHIER SHAPOORJEE VS. W. PATTISON.

Mr. Nusserwanjee for the plaintiff, Mr. Cleary for the defendant. There were two suits against the defendant. In the first action he was sued to recover Rs. 999, amount of a promissory note executed by him to plaintiff on the 15th September 1868; and in the second for Rs. 386-11-11, amount of two promissory notes dated respectively the 25th January and 1st February last, and goods sold. Mr. Cleary admitted the debt, but applied for a month's time to pay the same. Mr. Nusserwanjee opposed the application on the ground that Mr. Pattison was in embarrassed circumstances. The Court gave verdict for plaintiff in both the cases for the full amount with costs. On the application of Mr. Nusserwanjee the Judge granted immediate execution.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill.)

AN IMPORTANT POINT UNDER THE LIMITATION ACT.

PANDURUNG GOVIND CAMUT VS. BALKRISHNA MURRY MANKUR.

The facts of the case will appear from the following judgment:—

The plaintiff's case is that he purchased the land in dispute (which is a piece of unenclosed ground near the defendant's store house) in 1854, and that in 1866 he planted some trees on it, whereupon the defendant presented a petition to the Mamlutdar, who ordered the plaintiff to vacate the ground, until he should establish his title in a Civil Court. For this purpose he has brought the present action, and the Joint Judge at Ratnaghurry has confirmed the Moonsiff's decree dismissing the suit, on the ground that the plaintiff has not proved possession within twelve years. As regards the planting of the trees, the Joint Judge held that the plaintiff was a wrongdoer, and that this was no possession of the land, but an attempt by a wrong act to further the present claim. In special appeal it has been urged, on behalf of the plaintiff, that even if it be admitted that he had not possession of the land previously to the planting of the trees, yet that no one else had possession, and that therefore no cause of action accrued until he was obstructed by the defendant in 1866. On the other side it has been contended that in an action of ejectment the plaintiff must necessarily fail, unless he proves that he has been actually in possession within twelve years; and numerous cases have been cited in which such a rule appears to have been more or less clearly laid down. In a question of limitation, there can be no doubt that the burden of proof is upon the plaintiff. Section 26 of Act VIII of 1859 requires that the plaint should set forth "the cause of action and when it accrued, and if the cause of action accrued beyond the period ordinarily allowed by any law for commencing such a suit, the ground upon which exemption from the law is claimed." Section 32 provides that "if, upon the face of the plaint, or after investigation, the plaintiff it appear to the Court that the subject-matter of the plaint does not constitute a cause of action, or that the right of action is barred by lapse of time, the Court shall reject the plaint." Thus, even before the plaint can be admitted, the plaintiff is under the necessity of satisfying the Court that his claim is not barred by lapse of time. Nor does this obligation cease when the plaint has been admitted. If the defendant plead limitation, or if although he do not plead it, it appear to the Court upon the facts that the suit was commenced after the period of limitation had expired, the Court is bound to call upon the plaintiff to prove that he has not forfeited his right of action. Act XIV of 1859 says plainly, "*No suit shall be maintained* in any Court of Judicature within any part of the British territories in India, in which this Act shall be in force, unless the same is instituted within the period of limitation hereinafter made applicable to a suit of that nature, any law or regulation to the contrary notwithstanding." The words are distinctly prohibitive; and therefore if any question or doubt on the subject arise, the plaintiff is bound to satisfy the Court that it has not been induced to entertain a suit which the law has forbidden it to entertain. The burden of proof being upon the plaintiff, what is he required to prove? Plainly, that the cause of action accrued within the period of limitation made applicable to his suit. This is by no means equivalent to saying that a plaintiff in an action of ejectment must prove that he has been in possession within twelve years. He may not have been in possession within twelve years, and yet the cause of action may have accrued within that period. If a man buy a piece of open ground, he is not bound to enclose it, or to build upon it, or formally to take possession of it; nor if he do formally take possession of it, is he bound by subsequent acts to proclaim the continuance of his possession. So long as the land remains unoccupied his rights are not interfered with, and he is not called upon to assert them. He has no cause of action and there is no person whom he could sue. His cause of action accrues when another person takes possession of the land, and not before. If he then remain unquiet in the possession of the land himself, he may not be able to treat the intruder as a trespasser, but he can bring an action to eject him at any period within twelve years from the date of the intruder's occupation of the land. This proposition seems so clear that it is hardly necessary to quote precedents in support of it. We shall only refer to two decisions under the English Statute of Limitation, 3 and 4 William IV, c. 27. Section 2 of that Act enacts that no person shall make an entry, or distress, or bring an action to recover any land or rent, but within twenty years next after the time at which the right to make such entry or distress or to bring such action shall have first accrued; and section 3 goes on to say that the right of action shall ordinarily be deemed to have accrued at the time of the plaintiff's dispossession or discontinuance of possession. In McDonnel vs. McKinty (10 Irish Law Reports, 516) Blackburne, C. J., said "The word discontinuance means an abandonment of possession by one person followed by the actual possession of another person. This I think must be its meaning; for if no person succeed to the possession vacated or abandoned, there could be no one in whose favour or for whose protection the Act would operate. To constitute discontinuance there must be both dereliction by the person who has the right, and actual possession, whether adverse or not to be protected." In Smith vs. Lloyd, (23 Law Journal, Exch. 194) which was an action of trespass, the plaintiff's replication was that the entry made by the defendants on the surface of certain land and minerals was not within twenty years after the right to make the same accrued to the defendants, or any one under whom they claimed, and that therefore the right of entry was extinguished. But Parke, B. said, "We have not the slightest doubt that the title of the grantees of the mines is not barred in this case under the 3 and 4 Wm. IV, c. 27, sec. 3, for we are clearly of opinion that that statute applies not to cases of want of actual possession by the plaintiff, but to cases where he has been out of it, and another in possession for the prescribed time. There must have been the absence of possession by the person who has the right and actual possession, whether adverse or not, to be protected, to bring the case within the statute, and we entirely concur in the judgment of Pennefather, C. J., Christian, J., and Blackburn, in McDonnell vs. McKinty and the principle upon which that decision is founded." In the present case the Joint Judge has not found that the defendant was ever in possession, and the Mamlutdar seems to have found no more than that, in 1866, the defendant and others were in the habit of passing to and fro across the disputed ground. This would at most be evidence only of a right of way, and would not entitle the defendant to oppose the plaintiff's entry on the land. Assuming the plaintiff to have acquired a title by purchase in 1854, and not to have taken possession till 1866, then, if the land had remained in the meantime unoccupied and was not in the exclusive possession of any other person in 1866, the plaintiff was in no sense a trespasser or wrongdoer. We think that the case must be remanded, in order that the Court below may find whether at the time of the plaintiff's entry in 1866 the defendant was in possession of the ground, and if so, whether the plaintiff has proved that the defendant's possession, which constitutes his cause of action, commenced within twelve years preceding the date of action. If either of these issues be determined in favour of the plaintiff, the Court will consider the evidence of the plaintiff's title and of any easement which may be claimed by the defendant, and pass a new decree on the merits. Costs to follow final decision.

"Excellent Well; You are a Fishmonger."—Travelling Poet (to Fish Dealer); I beg your pardon; but have you read Crabbe?—Fish Dealer: Well, no; really I ——(Aside—Wonder how he knew I was in the business). But I always have red mullet in the season.—*Punch and Judy.*

THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

"Non ego paucis offendar maculis."—Horace.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—On Saturday night, 11th Feb., I was at an entertainment unique in itself and deserving of very honourable mention. I was at the opening-night of the new "Victoria Theatre," which, if well conducted and ably managed, bids fair to rival, if not surpass that ancient incumbent of the Grant Road, which Mr. Dave Carson has respectfully dubbed "Theatre Royal of Bombay."

Bombay, I need hardly inform you, sir, is a very slow place, and the generality of its aboriginal inhabitants are a slow and apathetic people, with whom riding in a gaily painted carriage and driving or being driven by fine horses is the *ne plus ultra* of all terrestrial felicity! One or two high-minded *shettias* have of late gone the length of seeking the healthier and more blood-improving excitement of "sporting a European coachman"—a *nigra avis in terris*! As a rule the economy of native life consists chiefly in eating, drinking and speculating *ad infinitum*. To rouse them a bit therefore from this lethargic existence, from this soporiferous unsociability, and if a free intercourse with Europeans is impossible, at least to bring them together to mix sociably amongst themselves, is surely a laudable and desirable object; and whoever promotes the attainment of this end is deserving of cordial support. It is a pretty well established fact that the Bombay world goes to roost at gun-fire—a proceeding by no means calculated to improve the health of individuals, or the well-being of the community. Any attempt, therefore, that induces a freer intercourse than at present exists amongst the natives ought to be welcomed and duly encouraged. In other places the meddling temper of the people requires to be restrained and the principle of minding one's own business to be inculcated. But in this lively town of Bombay the natives are such egregious *egoists* and carry the principle of attending to their own affairs to such an extent that it becomes a phenomenon worthy a philosopher's consideration. Circulation of blood is not more necessary for the good health of the body, a free currency not more necessary for the public prosperity, than is a social and liberal intercourse amongst the natives necessary for the preservation of general good feeling and for the promotion of kindly amicability. And for this purpose a theatre, though open to some objections, is very well adapted and desirable. The old saying of "all work and no play" applies equally to a people as to a school-boy, and a *well managed* theatre would, without turning the people into a mere theatre-going mob, serve to instruct and amuse them, whilst it would go far towards knocking many a shackling prejudice on the head and cutting this habit of segregariousness (if I may so express it) at the very root. For these reasons I was much pleased at the opening of a new theatre, with an active and enterprising *troupe* to keep it going. Trusting you will excuse these preliminary remarks and not think them out of place, I will proceed to give you (with all due deference to better judges) a semi-critical account of my visit to the theatre.

The theatre, as you doubtless know, is built of iron—which whilst in the course of building I took to be some methodist tabernacle—and I was agreeably surprised at finding myself in a very tastefully got up little place, well lighted, though (I soon found) badly ventilated. The sitting arrangements are not quite perfect. The first class portion which faces the stage is something too high and not sloping enough; the consequence is that when sitting in one of the back rows you can see the actors with much difficulty, and you do not see them *at all* when a phalanx of Parsees, turretted with that very objectionable head-dress of theirs, intervenes between you and the stage. This, however, might be improved, and I trust it will be. The seats too might be made more comfortable. The pit is ample and roomy, while the ceiling is very prettily painted, representing the royal palace of Persipolis—doubtless the one humorously set ablaze by Alexander. The audience was good—*i. e.* large. The Parsees of course mustered strong. Banias there were, and Bohras, and a sprinkling of Arabs and the "gora-log." The pit was quite obstreperous and very ill-behaved. "The gods" of a London Theatre are mild compared to those who filled the lower-region of the Victoria; and I wonder no proper measure was taken to restrain their continual uproar. There was a respectable Portuguese band which played "All my heart goes pita-pata," and other equally sensational pieces, with general approbation, while the gentlemen in the region below kept time to it with their feet.

The play didn't commence till a quarter of an hour after the time appointed. This is a mistake and ought not to occur again. Punctuality in commencing is a great *sop* to keep the audience in good humour. Everybody should be ready at the minute they are appointed to perform. And now for the play; and as I proceed describing it I will make such remarks—as to dress, acting, and the composition of the play—as I feel at the time to be necessary. I wish the "Victoria Club" all success, and therefore I trust they will not take umbrage if my remarks go to point out defects and recommend correction, which they are welcome to adopt if they think it worthy of adoption. The play is founded on the well known Shish-mahal story of Dramatic or poetical composition; and in Goozratee, and as a more poetical composition it is deserving of much commendation. The writer is evidently a thorough master of the language and handles it with much skill and ingenuity. This in itself is high praise and well-deserved, for Goozratee is a language in so crude a state yet, that it is very ill-adapted for poetical composition; and the writer has done much towards making it rich and expressive. The curtain being raised amidst much applause, the scene opens with a wild forest, where a gentleman dressed as a Persian noble is discovered complaining in a droll manner of the ill-luck that induced him to hunt with the indefatigable Rustom. This gent is habited in a very gay and gaudy dress, but he is quite put in the shade by the entrance of Rustom, who has decked himself out magnificently and seems to have spent the whole of his fortune in procuring this one dress, for he has not another; and whether he is hunting the wild ass, or fighting the white Dave, or gaconading in the king's court, or going to bed, he has the same suit on, and makes it do for all occasions. The hero bears a huge bow and a sort of battle-axe or mallet, all green and gold, and he wears (a piece of anachronism) white jack-boots! He thinks he should best be dropped for the future as they spoil the whole costume, which is otherwise in perfect character. Between Rustom and his follower a sprightly dialogue ensues, producing much mirth and applause. The play were interspersed with more of this sort of dialogue it would (in my humble opinion) be a great improvement. Rustom and his friend then discuss a dish of coboto which Rustom handles with his kid gloves! The repast over, and whilst they are taking a short nap, a band of soldiers capitally accoutred run off with Rustom's charger Raksh. On Rustom's waking and discovering his loss, he makes a speech a great deal too long and then proceeds in search of his horse. He makes his exit in a very abrupt manner,—and so they did throughout the play, but I suppose with a little more practice they will acquit themselves in a more artistic manner. The scene then changes to the garden of the Shah of Teheran. His daughter appears and in rather an interesting manner declares her passion for Rustom. The dresses of the Princess and her attendants give one a very good idea of how Persian ladies got themselves up, as they are very faithfully represented. The ladies, and in fact all the *dramatis personæ* like Rustom, have no change of suit, which is rather a pity; but I trust it won't be long before they are possessed of a more extensive wardrobe. The princess' part is well played, though the acting might be more easy and natural. The ladies leave the stage by no means in a theatrical manner. Rustom soon makes another longish speech, and in fact parts. The scene is then raised and the interior of the Shah's palace is revealed to sight and rightly applauded. The scenery is really well got up. Rustom is a guest of the Shah, who with his nobles is sitting in state to honour his guest. There are minstrels who sing laudatory verses to Rustom; whilst several female attendants are handing wine, &c., to the king and courtiers. Rustom, who is a second Hector, takes this opportunity of blowing his own trumpet and recounts to the wondering Shah all his wonderful exploits. This is a long scene, and as a novelty was tolerated, but a little curtailment would improve it much; but slight variation, it makes the whole thing very tedious and so frightfully long. If they wish this play to be a success I should certainly advise the removal of some of these superfluous scenes. There's scarcely any action, no very stirring incidents, no lively dialogues excepting the opening one; the consequence is that the whole piece drags, tedious and slow. Long speeches, however well delivered, are very much out of place on the stage. In fact after one representation such a play as this could never again appear on a London stage—if indeed it would be heard to the end on the first night. I suggested to a friend—a friend also of the author's—that this play should be *pruned*; but he replied that the author was unwilling to leave out what he considers some of the best passages. But surely the man might know that mere declaiming and spouting doesn't do on the stage; and from a desire to preserve some unnecessary and tedious scenes, he is endangering the success of an otherwise very able production. The hero is about decking his child with jewels—for the sake of which the child has its throat cut. A tree, unless it is carefully lopped and has all superfluous foliage pruned off, seldom bears fruit—or, if it does, it is not eatable.

I don't think it is worth while to proceed any further with the details of the play—from what I have already ventured to say you will be able to gather what sort of an affair it is. The theatre is certainly worth a visit, if it be only to see the gorgeous yet *skilfully* imitated costumes, the excellent scenery, and a very accurate representation of manners and customs of the old Persians as gathered from Rawlinson and other authorities on the subject. The play if dull and tedious is assuredly instructive,—to the Parsees at least, for whom it is expressly written, it is especially so. The effort calls for, since it deserves, support. The actors may yet be considered as amateurs and so ought to be treated with indulgence. They gave great promise of fair improvement, and therefore forbearance ought to be shown them, as an encouragement for attaining to proficiency in their art. The natives of Bombay ought to encourage and second this establishment of a permanent place of amusement, which will always afford them pleasure and instruction, and render them independent of extraneous aid. It is, as I have said, calculated to bring them more together, thus enabling them to see more of each other and establishing a frequency of intercourse which, though much desired, does not at present exist. And in conclusion I trust that the "Victoria Club," if it expects sympathy and good opinion from the public, will make it their not only to please and entertain, but to instruct and improve the native mind by affording them a spectacle of a superior and more liberal character than the debasing "nautch" so detrimental to public as well as private morality, and in which (I say with regret) the natives take such inordinate delight.

Praying you to excuse this long letter, I am, &c.,

Malabar Hill, 14th February. GAVEL.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 14th and 15th February.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 15th February to 8 P.M. of the 16th February is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	6 28	0 5
,, Calcutta	5 41	0 19
,, Madras	6 20	0 32

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
Narsoo, Sudder Bazaar, from Nagpore.
Govuntha Tilloo, from Alleppey.
Bhimacharee Gulgulee, from Dharwar.
Col. Trevelyan, 7th Hussars, from Meean Meer.
Lord Marcus Beresford, 7th Hussars, from Delhi.
Ramjee Rowjee, Chick Bunder, from Kurrachee.
Bashapa Bhoja, Mooraseett's Chal, Girgaum, from Belgaum.
Emigration Agent for Jamaica, from Galle.
Pamchund Oomed at Goachee Challee, from Deesa.
Madras, from London.
Church Missionary Secretary, from Teheran.
Vithal Bhugwan, from Cannanore.
Col. Mesmond, from Mangon.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 16th, 12-27 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line, state unknown. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey, 12th February, 10 P.M., via Russia, 3rd February, 11-45 P.M.

STEAMER REPORTS.

Galle, 16th, 6-15 A.M.—French mail steamer from China signalled.

FORT POLICE COURT.—16TH FEBRUARY.

(Before Nana Morojee, Esq.)

Theft.—Frank Preston, a European, was charged with stealing two woollen shirts belonging to Mr. James Dalby. He admitted the offence and was sent to jail for two months.

A Drunkard.—John Graham, a European, was charged with being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself in a public place yesterday, and was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CHAPLAIN OF VEPERY.

On Wednesday evening last (Feb. 9th) the Rev. Mr. Seymour, the newly-appointed chaplain of Vepery, while proceeding with the Creed with his back turned towards the congregation—facing the east—suddenly stopped short, and facing the congregation, re-commenced the Apostle's Creed. The reverend gentleman subsequently explained that he had been accustomed from his youth to face the east during that portion of the service, and that the practice was one sanctioned by antiquity, and carried out in many of the established churches in England. But as he had learned that many of his congregation objected to the practice, he was willing to give in so far. It was possible, however, that he would not be quite as easily persuaded in more material points of ritual.—*Madras Athenæum.*

PAPER CURRENCY AND RESERVE.

Appended is a statement of the amount of Government currency notes in circulation, and of the amount of coin and bullion reserve and Government securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency, on the 31st January last:—

Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	Total Reserve.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	4,83,72,940	1,36,59,350	2,37,85,618	4,67,38,190*
Madras	61,88,600	24,03,956	27,28,404	51,32,360
Bombay	4,60,70,469	2,07,87,340	1,07,52,980	4,58,,7,5004
Allahabad	35,74,389	23,43,849	11,03,271	36,47,140
Lahore	13,34,429	21,75,983	7,00,037	28,76,020
Cabul	4,44,370	7,46,321	1,00,059	8,46,380
Trichinopoly	5,40,130	11,57,431	1,00,059	12,57,490
Vizagapatam	2,51,330	2,88,651	1,00,059	3,88,710
Nagpore	27,69,880	20,04,278	54,902	20,59,180
Kurrachee	27,28,810	30,57,294	5,00,106	35,57,400
Akola	17,31,600	17,33,950	.....	17,33,950
Total	11,42,07,120	5,68,41,412	3,94,18,495	11,32,07,120

* Including Rs. 99,80,718 silver bullion reserve, and Rs. 3,12,493 gold bullion reserve.

† Including Rs. 78,54,000 silver bullion reserve.

KOLAPOOR.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The monotony that rules supreme in this small though pretty station has been enlivened by some events which I believe will not fail to interest your readers. These have anyhow contributed to take off the proverbial cobwebs from our eyes.

First, then, we had a visit from General Adams, the Brigadier, from Belgaum. He carefully inspected the 17th N. I. that is stationed here, and crowned the whole inspection with a grand review. At the end of a severe evening's work General Adams in a few words complimented Col. Pogson and his officers on the efficient manner in which the native sepoys acquitted themselves and expressed his great satisfaction therewith. At the review we could see H. H. the Raja riding in company with the Brigadier.

Another topic of conversation is the exhibition of the Girls and Anglo-Vernacular Schools, which came off so successfully on the 7th instant. It took place in a large hall in the Raja's palace. The only Europeans present were Col. Anderson, our executive Political Agent; Captain West, the Assistant Political Agent; Lieutenant Stopford; and Captain Christie of the 17th; Mrs. West and MissStopford. There was besides a large gathering of the chiefs and noblemen headed by the Raja himself, as well as almost all the Educational officers belonging to the State.

The proceedings commenced with a short description of the schools by Mr. Bal Parsharam Pandit, the Deputy Educational Inspector. He touched especially upon the working of the girls' school and the encouragement given to it by the Political Agent, Her Highness the Dowager Ranee, Mrs. West and Mrs. Westropp. A great matter of congratulation to us all, he said, was that during the past year the committee, appointed by Col. Anderson, to superintendent the affairs of the girls' school (consisting of the Deputy Educational Inspector, the head-master of the High School here, the Parsee tutor to the Raja, the Sudder Ameen and the Khasgee Karbhari) had been fortunate in securing the services of an accomplished young Hindoo lady as assistant schoolmistress. A great impetus to the cause of female education in Kolapore was also given lately by the holding of a fancy bazaar under the auspices of Mrs. West and Mrs. Westropp; the profits, which amounted nearly to Rs. 500, were partly distributed to the girls for their work and partly reserved for the benefit of the school in general. I may also add that the Lord Bishop was among us on that most interesting occasion.

After this short report was read, Col. Anderson, in reply, addressed the meeting in English (the substance of his speech being afterwards rendered into Marathi by the Deputy Inspector) commenting at some length upon the progress of the boys and girls and complimenting Mr. Bal Parsharam on the great zeal and industry he displayed in superintending and moulding into form the more than thirty schools in his charge. He said that education was the noblest gift that those whose lot was cast in this land had the power of bestowing upon the natives of this country. He hoped that the educational machinery now at full swing had scientifically initiated in this territory would be warmly supported by His Highness when he comes to the full possession of the administration of his State.

The Educational Inspector afterwards gave the girls a little examination in reading and geography, in the latter of which His Highness' cousin (who is now the girl's instructress in the school, *vice de jure* but *de facto*) proved very good answers on the whole. The schoolmistress then read by permission an essay in Marathi on the progress of education in Kolapore during Col. Anderson's administration. She read the essay very fluently, which, I am giving the opinion of all present, reflected great credit on her.

After all these preliminaries, the most interesting part of the ceremony commenced—the distribution of the prizes, first to the girls and then to the boys. All the girls of the school, numbering about 60, without any exception received prizes in the shape of books, work-boxes, dolls and different other toys from the hands of Mrs. West, who very gracefully performed that part of her agreeable duties.

It was really amusing and refreshing in this dull place to see the young things all agog, some fully satisfied with their presents and some first showing, to the infinite merriment of the assembly, a decided aversion to receiving an ugly looking perfect-oure of a Turk or Tartar as a prize from the donor—an aversion soon changing itself into pleasure on finding that receiving such a present was any thing but catching a Tartar. The best boys of the Anglo-Vernacular schools then received their prizes from the hands of the Raja. The boys and girls received sweetmeats and the whole assembly pan, sopari, utter, bouquets and garlands—as is usual in Native States. The proceedings then terminated without any hitch or contretemps, although the number of the recipients of the prizes exceeded 150 I believe.

H. H. the Raja and the Political authorities here are on the tip-toe of expectation for instructions from Government as regards his intended trip to England. He will most probably see the Duke in Bombay and proceed direct to England.

Let me add, as the last item of news I have to give you this time, that extensive preparations are being made for the laying the foundation stone of the High School building, which imposing ceremony will, I believe, be performed by the Raja, assisted by Colonel Anderson, before he starts for Bombay to see the Duke. The building was designed by Captain Mant, R. E., and when completed will be the best High School buildings in the Bombay Presidency, as was remarked by the Director of Public Instruction when he was here amongst us a few months ago.

THE JACOBABAD FRAUDS.

CONVICTION OF BARRON.

The trial of the prisoners in connection with the frauds in the Sind Frontier Force, commenced in the Bombay Criminal Sessions on Monday before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley and a special jury, John Barron, formerly head clerk to the Political Superintendent of Upper Sind, being placed at the bar charged with forgery by having on several dates without lawful authority fraudulently altered abstracts signed by Colonel Phayre, the Political Superintendent of Upper Sind, in his official capacity as a public servant, and having by means of these forgeries induced the Deputy Collector of the Shikarpore Treasury to deliver sums of Rs. 2,500, Rs. 3,600, Rs. 3,700, and Rs. 2,000. The charges referred to alterations on three abstracts and were varied in the usual manner under the Penal Code.

The Acting Advocate General (Mr. Scoble) and Mr. Ferguson appeared for the prosecution; Dr. R. B. Barton and Mr. McCulloch on behalf of the prisoner John Barron.

At the close of the examination of Colonel Phayre, which was reported in yesterday's *Gazette*,

Major George William Macaulay, Assistant Political Superintendent of the Frontier of Upper Sind, was called. He took charge in 1869, had been in Upper Sind previous to that, had known the prisoner since 1859. He was acquainted with the prisoner's handwriting and spoke to some of the alterations. The chief point in this witness's evidence was to prove that Barron got him to sign an order to Shikarpore for payment of Rs. 2,000, the *Toshakhana* allowance and Rs. 1,992 of subsistence money, less a draft for Rs. 12 leaving an order for Rs. 3,981. Then Barron got his signature to the following letter exclusive of the last three items which had been put in afterwards by prisoner without witness's sanction, the first item being altered:—

No. 626 of 1869.
Financial Department.
Political Superintendent's Office,
Jacobabad, 10th April 1869.

The Hoozoor Deputy Collector, Shikarpore, is requested to be good enough to cancel the enclosed order for Rs. 3,981-9-2, and to grant the following in adjustment of same:—

1 Order on the Mooktyardar of Jacobabad	Rs.	1,331	9 2
1 Sepoy remittance applied for in Pol. Supt's. No. 580, of 12th inst.	,,	450	0 0
2 Currency notes of Rs. 1,000	,,	2,000	0 0
1 Sepoy remittance payable to Sirrio Ram Mooza Hurramnuggur	,,	200	0 0

G. M. Macaulay,
Assistant Political Superintendent.

* Four annas stamp enclosed for registry.

Witness then put in the following letter which was in Barron's handwriting, and had not been authorized by witness

of every right-minded man tha the would sift and unravel the evidence in this case before he gave an adverse verdict on the evidence. The charges against his client were for forgery, and if the jury found that these documents which were made the subjects of these charges were signed by Colonel Phayre the prosecutor in this case after the alterations were made, they were bound to return a verdict of not guilty. Now the princip l part of his case was that Colonel Phayre signed these documents without examining them, and that every one of them was *bona fide* signed in the same state in which it had appeared before the jury that day, and they must bear in mind that they were not trying a charge of embezzlement or of criminal breach of trust. The charges that had been selected by the prosecution to go upon were the only ones upon which the prisoner could be tried, and he could not sufficiently impress upon him that unless they found that the prisoner had been guilty of forgery, they must acquit him, they could find him guilty of nothing else upon these charges. Now let them quietly, calmly, without bias, and without saying anything against any man or body of men, look to the evidence upon which they were asked to convict on these charges. This case had now been going on for nearly seven months, the whole power of Government had been brought to bear on this prosecution, every advantage had been given to the prosecution by the presence of his learned friend the Advocate General together with all the weight and influence of Colonel Phayre the principal witness and prosecutor in this case—in fact the prosecution had omitted nothing. But let them see what this tremendous case ended in. This question was for the jury and he must seriously trusted they would bear in mind that if they came to the decision that these documents are not forgeries, or in other words that in fact it was after the alterations were made that Colonel Phayre signed these documents, then they could not convict the prisoner. Now, the first witness called in this case was Colonel Phayre, a gentleman holding a high office, a man of unimpeachable integrity, and a witness towards whom he had acted in this case as a barrister towards a gentleman; but no matter what might be his position, no matter what his honour, integrity, and honesty, a man, through entertaining a long fixed idea on his mind might come to believe certain probabilities to be true. Now, Colonel Phayre came into the witness-box with every motive—justly strong and overpowering—to convict this man. Colonel Phayre came in to give an account before them, before the Government of this country, of his stewardship of the Sind Frontier. He came into this room and into this Court with a natural strong feeling against the prisoner; he came into Court not prepared to say or to state anything before them that he believed to be false, but, with a preconceived notion that certain defalcations having been supposed to have been committed, he came most boldly to say,—he (the learned counsel) would not use a stronger expression that he was about to use,—in fact, Colonel Phayre came to swear through thick and thin to one effect. Now the first two charges were of altering documents with the intent of defrauding and yet the original documents had not been produced, though they were in the Accountant General's office. They had been told by one witness (one of the clerks) that these abstracts were simply requisitions and that the vouchers only were the documents on which to proceed; and yet these vouchers had not been produced, and Colonel Phayre had not even said in his evidence that he had ever seen these vouchers. It was upon this point he wished to refer to the extraordinary boldness of Colonel Phayre's swearing. That gentleman was new to the office and new to Barron, and yet he came into the witness box to swear to Barron's handwriting. The next witness was Colonel Macaulay—

The Judge—*Major* Macaulay.

Dr. Barton—Well, he'll be Colonel by and bye. (A laugh). Major Macaulay, the learned counsel proceeded, was more cautious than Colonel Phayre. Major Macaulay declined to swear to the altered figures—the man who had known the prisoner for twelve years declined to swear, while Colonel Phayre, who had only known the prisoner for as many months, did swear to figures. His theory was this, that Colonel Phayre signed these documents as they came before the jury that day and that if they were wrong it was Colonel Phayre's fault. All this money has been paid to somebody, and the documents could have been produced if the prosecution liked. Now one of the jury had asked a most important question,—whether it was necessary or usual to initial alterations? It just came to this, Colonel Phayre said of course that he would not allow any alterations to go in without initialing, and Manockjee Hormusjee said the abstracts were of so little importance that they did not mind them. The original vouchers had not been produced. The prosecution was bound to produce the best evidence, and if it did not the evidence was not worth a farthing, and they might take it that in this case the prosecution had something behind—that they wished to conceal. The original of every one of these items ought to have been produced, but Colonel Phayre said he di l not know what had become of them. Colonel Phayre took the oath to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and he was too high-minded a gentleman if he had ever seen them to be known of them not to have produced them. He could not refrain from saying how loosely and how strangely things must have been carried on that such a sum of money could have been misappropriated, embezzled and knocked about the world with nobody to take care of it. They must bear in mind that these documents not being forgeries, having been signed by Colonel Phayre after the alterations were made, the whole of the case fell to the ground, and the prisoner must be acquitted. The jury had not to enquire as to embezzlement or whether the prisoner stole the money, but the question was whether or not they were satisfied beyond all doubt that the prisoner was guilty of forgery, if not they must acquit him. The witness Hormusjee Manockjee had said that the abstracts were useless; if they were, why Barron must have been a madman to have signed them and come in them and not on the original documents. Now, with regard to this *Thoshakhana* case, the case in which Major Macaulay gave most important evidence, that case would in future be called the "TOOSHAKHANA-MARESCAUX" case. It would hereafter be called by that name for by the neglect of Mr. Marescaux,—he would not say willful neglect,—he had known Mr. Marescaux too many years for that—by the want of the Bank register, the notes had not been traced, and the prosecution had not been able to complete their chain of evidence. There was no proof that they came into Barron's hands, and the case simply depended on his signing the letter "By order." Here let them consider what was Barron's position. Barron was the trusted and confidential clerk of the Political Superintendent of Sind, holding the highest characters from Sir John Jacobs, Sir Henry Green, and Sir William Merewether, and as Colonel Phayre said, when he reached Jacobabad, he looked upon him as a man whom it was a treasure to have, and a man whom he was proud to have. They naturally found this man much trusted, and being highly trusted he had become, as every man in office would become, a dog in office. Every man would become a master when he could, and show himself to be as great as possible; and in the Jacobabad district, where there were few Europeans, "Barron Sahib" had been a great man,—he was the head clerk of the Political Superintendent, and he naturally thought himself of some importance, a big-wig of the district. He had been won to sign "By order," and yet Colonel Phayre said that such a thing was never done before. He perfectly believed that Colonel Phayre never knew of it; but the jury saw that it had been a habit and a custom, and that was proved by witnesses, and therefore they could not hold that there had been a breach of trust or a forgery in Barron signing "By order." This man had been entrusted to get a payment of the Toshakhana fund and having come to that conclusion he did not wait, but said "By Jove, all right; I will do it myself"; and so the letter was sent and the money was despatched from Shikarpore; and he held that as Rs. 2,000 appeared on the Jacobabad books as received from Simla from the Public Works Department, and as there was no entry in the Shikarpore books of that sum having been despatched, the jury must come to the conclusion that that sum had been received at Jacobabad for the Toshakhana grant, and entered by mistake to the credit of the Public Works Department. The prosecution had not been able to trace the notes into the possession of the prisoner, and in the face of the foggy, conflicting evidence, he submitted that that could not convict the prisoner of forgery with regard to this item. The learned counsel again commented at length on the evidence of the original vouchers, on the probability that Colonel Phayre might have been mistaken as to the entries on the abstracts when he signed them, and on the fact that owing to the failure of Mr. Marescaux to bring his book from Kurrachee the greater number of the notes could not be traced; and held that the jury must find that the case for the prosecution had entirely failed—that they had not been able to show, as was promised on the opening address, that the notes had gone into his client's hands. By the time they came to the end of this case he doubted that it would be shown that this discovery at Jacobabad had not been one of a "mare's nest," but of a "Phayre's nest"—that Colonel Phayre had found something wrong, and with a zeal to put himself right with his Government, a zeal that did him honour, he had rushed to the Court, and had sworn boldly to facts that, when before the jury, would not stand the test. Barron, he said, had been a man much respected; he was about to be appointed deputy collector, he was living there honestly with his wife and children and this might be a mistaken prosecution, and the man might be innocently charged. He therefore hoped he would be acquitted. It had been urged that this man had been living at a rate beyond his means; but had there been any evidence of that? They had no account of how he lived or whether he kept carriages or horses;—and he was sorry to say if it were a crime to live above one's means, if that were a criterion for taking a man up on a criminal charge, many a man in Bombay might be taken up to-morrow charged with embezzlement, fraud, or breach of trust. Living beyond one's means was no crime, and how did they know that this man writing and labouring up in Sind had not made money in that time when the share speculation in which he had engaged was so rife and prosperous? Unless they had proof, straightforward, strict, honest proof that this man had committed this forgery, it was impossible to convict him; unless they believed the abstracts were forged there was no case for the prosecution;—and he hoped they would look to the depositions and give a verdict that would be satisfactory to themselves and consistent with justice. And now, concluded the learned counsel, with these remarks I leave this man in your hands. Be sure before you convict. Remember that his whole life and the happiness of those most dear to him are in your hands, that an adverse verdict ruins his wife and children, takes from the good name he possessed up to the time of this unfortunate case, places him an outcast and a beggar on the face of the earth and damns all his hopes of an honourable future in this life. Consider well before you come to a decision on this case, consider all that has come out, the light put on this case by the witness, the different complexion from the case the prosecution opened with—and if on all the facts you can come to the conclusion this man is guilty, I am the last man to say "Acquit him." Guilt must be punished, but innocence must not be sacrificed. Consider both sides of the question, think on both sides, listen to both sides of the question; and in a most awful moment in the life of this man, who will shortly wait for your verdict, I trust that, under the direction of his Lordship, you will well consider the *pros* and *cons* of this case. I now leave him in your hands and in those of the Judge. Be just; have mercy if you doubt; come to no rash judgment;—and when you come to give your verdict—when the mon th of your foreman delivers it in this Court, may it be such a one that you can go to your homes, lay your hands on your hearts, say, "We have no doubt, we have no doubt," and lay your heads on your pillows, confiding yourselves to your God, believing you have done justice to the prisoner at the bar.

His Lordship then summed up, and first explained the charges and the law with regard to them. Though the time occupied in this investigation, remarked his Lordship, had been somewhat long, the case was, as the advocate General had said in his opening speech, very simple. There were no intricate facts, the number of witnesses had been only eleven, and the majority of these spoke to the documentary evidence. The main oral evidence had been comprised in the testimony of a few witnesses, but he was bound to tell them that the case did not rest on the evidence of Colonel Phayre alone, and they would be in error were they to rest their verdict entirely on the evidence of Colonel Phayre. They would see in the course of his remarks whether there was not strong corroboration of a great deal of Colonel Phayre's evidence and whether they had not in this case the classes of evidence that was not often met in cases of this kind. The first class was that of a person of the position of Colonel Phayre, and the second was the extremely valuable evidence afforded by the documents in the handwriting of the prisoner himself. The learned counsel who had just addressed them had commented on Colonel Phayre's evidence; and what from his position and character was likely to be the evidence of that gentleman. What weight did the jury think they could attach to it? Colonel Phayre was a gentleman holding one of the highest positions on this frontier of Sind. He was the gentleman who, as many of them might recollect, was for long time Quartermaster-General of the Bombay Army, and he was selected for his eminent qualities to lead the pioneer service of the Expedition to Abyssinia; and they would allow him here to make a remark on what was by no means an unimportant point to bear in mind—that was not only Colonel Phayre's antecedents but his position at the moment he took his position in Sind. A man's mind, no doubt, became in time rusty from want of use, and the memory became impaired if not exercised, but that could not be so with Colonel Phayre. They all knew that Magdala was taken on Easter Monday of 1868, three days after that Expedition returned; and they knew that when Colonel Phayre took up his appointment of Political Superintendent in Upper Sind on 4th August 1868, from his long and especially recent habits of investigation, he would come to the office with his faculties at the highest state of perfection. His Lordship then referred at length to the evidence as to the three matters involved, reading all Colonel Phayre's evidence, showing how it was supported by the documentary evidence, and remarking that it would be for the jury to say whether Barron had not made all the alterations as alleged. In referring to the five notes, his Lordship remarked that Mr. Marescaux, for reasons best known to himself and which he must confess were not satisfactory to him, had not brought down the book that might have contained the actual numbers, and they could only reason away as they best could without that evidence, but the jury would recollect Mr. Marescaux said the Bank had received these notes mentioned in Barron's letter. There had been an inability, through no fault of the prosecution or its officers, to get legitimate evidence, and it would be for the jury to say whether they had any reasonable doubt as to what the Rs. 2,000 really was. Was it, as suggested on the part of the prisoner, received on account of the *Toshakhana*, or was it not paid by means of a forged order? They found Barron on the day after the packet with the notes was sent from Jacobabad sending notes of the same value to Kurrachee, and though unfortunately owing to Mr. Marescaux's failure to do what he as well as everybody else was bound to do in obeying the order of this Court, the matter had not been cleared up so entirely as it might have been, for Mr. Marescaux said the numbers of the notes received were in his register. The jury must consider whether in spite of that omission they could conclude that Barron had intercepted the notes. They might think there had been neglect at Shikarpore, but it might possibly be that this man, assuming him to be guilty, had accomplices at Shikarpore, and it was quite possible that the non-objection to paying the abstracts at Shikarpore might have been owing to some connivance between Barron and some one there. Having concluded his review of the evidence, his Lordship said the matter deserved serious attention, for as had been said the result might be attended with serious consequences. Now if they had had more information than there was, would it have enabled them to say their letter?—did they think the absence of these original abstracts, which were down in Bombay, was of so fatal importance as to prevent their arriving at a satisfactory conclusion upon the evidence as it now stood? He confessed that so far as he could make out, he did not see any additional light these documents would have thrown upon the question whether the abstracts when Colonel Phayre signed them were in the state in which they now were—and if the abstracts had been altered since, then the prisoner had been guilty of forgery. There was no attempt by the defence to lay it on any one but the prisoner; they grasped the matter boldly, and said there had been no forgery, because there had been no alterations—because what Colonel Phayre thought in his mind to be alterations were there when he signed the abstracts; and it would be for the jury to say, on the evidence of Colonel Phayre and the strong corroborative evidence by documents, whether they believed the prisoner had been guilty of altering all or any of the documents after they had been submitted to Colonel Phayre. It had been suggested that there was no motive for the prisoner committing these offences. Why there was the motive, which was a strong one to everybody, to get on in the world and obtain possession of money; and it would be for the jury to say whether they did not consider that any motive for committing these offences. Prisoner was the trusted guardian at the head of the office; Colonel Phayre said the whole of these frauds were made in the English office; prisoner had been the responsible person in that office and it would be for the jury to say whether the prisoner or any one else had perpetrated them.

The jury retired for a few minutes, and then returned with a verdict finding the prisoner guilty on all the charges.

The Judge then passed sentence, and in doing so said—John Barron, you have been convicted on extremely clear evidence of three acts of forgery, and I believe there can be little doubt that, as Colonel Phayre stated in his evidence on 7th September last, there could if necessary be proved against you instances of forgery and embezzlement amounting to upwards of eighty in number, and that in point of fact you have embezzled monies belonging to Government to the amount of upwards of Rs. 80,000. The sentence which I am now about to pronounce upon you has no reference whatever to any transactions, but those we have been investigating to-day and yesterday. There can be no doubt but that you were the originator of this wholesale system of plunder, and I entertain no doubt that the two unfortunate individuals who have already been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for being accomplices of yours in these transactions owe their position and present degradation entirely to your infamies. Now the interests of justice require that a stern sentence should be pronounced upon you, and the sentence upon you, John Barron, for the offences of which you have been found guilty to-day, is that you be kept in penal servitude for the term of your life.

The prisoner (who received his sentence quite composedly,) was then removed, the jury was discharged and the Sessions were adjourned till next morning.

At the Sessions yesterday before Mr. Justice Bayley and a European jury, John Barron, William Kinnear, James Prince, and Edward Maclean were placed in the dock charged with conspiring in July last for the theft, breach of trust, or destruction of official books and papers, so as to conceal evidence of an offence.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty.

The Advocate General and Mr. Ferguson appeared for the prosecution; Dr. Barton and Mr. McCulloch for Barron, Mr. Macpherson for Kinnear, Mr. Latham for Prince, whilst Maclean conducted his own defence.

Colonel Phayre was first examined as to his investigation and search for the documents.

Hormusjee Manockjee, who had for some time associated with the prisoners, was next called and examined for the prosecution.

The cross-examination of this witness had not been concluded at five o'clock when the Court adjourned till next morning.

As it was not necessary that the jury should be locked up, they were released for the night.

It was intimated that the other jurymen would have to appear this morning.

The last issue of the *Court Journal* gives an account of some twelfth-night festivities at Tredegars Park, Newport. As we were turning over the page our eye caught the following among the list of fancy dresses worn at the ball—"Hon'ble Mrs. Eykyn as Hellifre.—*Pioneer.*

There is an odd story in *Nature* about an island lying in the route of ships between Australia and China. Though called "Pleasant Island," it had, previous to 1865, on account of the conduct of the natives a very bad reputation. In that year a ship captain visited the place, bringing away a favourable report of it, as well as news that there was an Englishman among the native population. Three years later Captain Hall, of the barque Gl nalbyn, passed that way, and was boarded by canoes from the island and a couple of whale-boats. Two Englishmen came with the skiffs, one of whom he had been twenty-eight years on the island, and introduced his younger companion, eighteen years old, as his son. They told Captain Hall that they tried to visit all ships passing within easy distance, and were anxious it should be known that they could supply crews with pigs and cocoa-nut oil. The captain advised them to cult vate potatoes, and they gave him an advertisement to put in the colonial papers. Unfortunately this document has baffled all attempts to decipher it, from the faulty writing. Readers of Browning will perhaps ask whether this is not news of Waring. The island is stated to be nine miles across, and twenty-two miles in circumference.

Opposing a Divorce.—A Wisconsin lawyer recently received the following letter from a resident of that State, who desired to prevent his wife from getting a bill of divorce:—"Mr Steel,—I heard my wife spoke to you for a bill of divorse you proably herd her story and I will tell you mine and I will tell you the truth I hacrd I did not pr vide nuff to eat god nose I hade nuff of flower pork potatoes and made over one barrl butter and always had huney in the hous I got her tea shoger dried fruit I always thought good deal of her and I would get everything I cold to please her I herd she sed I was lasy if I was I had nuff to eat and drink she cant say but what I got close for bear she had 4 good dresses when she left I got her four pare of shoes when on year that was last year the first pare I pade 3 dollars the second 2.25 and third 2.50 and 4 orth 3 dollars this was all got with in one year and I was willin to get them for her and I got things just that way for her and I am willin to do it again for her I thought my eyes of her she would get every thing she ask for if it lade in my power to get her this is Just as true as god in heaven and I can't see she can get eany thing in this. Mr Steel I wish you would talk with her and get her to come back and live with me and live a happy life to getber I cep bors and have lots of huney I wish you would adyse her to come and live with me I am a I noom man you er reasn cant sleep or eat much it wares on me my mind is on her all the time when I am awake and sleep if you answer this write plain so I can r ad it for I cant read tell me what she ses about it."—*Boston Advertiser.*

STEAM FROM CALCUTTA TO SAN FRANCISCO.

We observe that the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steam Ship Company, each of 4,000 to 5,000 tons, will sail from Hong-Kong for San Francisco, touching at Yokohama, on or about the 12th of every month; and that arrangements having been completed with the agents of the two lines of steamers leaving Calcutta for China about the 18th of each month, through tickets are now issued from Calcutta to San Francisco, New York, Liverpool, and other ports, via Panama, also by the great overland route, via the Central Pacific Railroad. Passengers by the latter route have an opportunity of visiting the Salt Lake City, Chicago, Niagara Falls, and other places of interest. By taking through tickets from Calcutta they secure a large reduction upon local rates, and have the privilege of remaining awhile at points along the route, as Japan, California, and New York. Through express trains leave San Francisco daily, making prompt connections with the several railway lines in the Eastern States for all the cities of the United States, and Canada, and at New York with the several steamer lines to England, France and all European ports. The Silver Palace sleeping cars are attached to each train from San Francisco through to New York. The following are the existing fares for first-class passengers:—

From Calcutta to San Francisco ..... Rs. 1,012
" Calcutta to New York via Pacific Railroad ..... " 1,265
" Calcutta to Liverpool via Pacific Railroad and New York ..... " 1,445

Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co. are the agents in Calcutta.—*Madras Mail.*

THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE CASE.

It is generally understood that the legal advisers of Sir Charles Mordaunt, of Walton-hall, whose suit for a dissolution of his marriage with his wife, on the ground of her adultery with Viscount Cole and Sir Frederick Johnstone, has been the talk of fashionable circles for months past, have taken decided measures to have the question of the sanity or insanity of her ladyship tried without delay. It will be in the recollection of the public that on the 27th of July last the Judge Ordinary of the Divorce Court made an order that the question should be tried by a special jury, as the advisers of the respondent pleaded that she was not fit to answer the petition by reason of her state of mind. The question then arose as to her custody, and her father, with other persons, nominated the medical attendants. Her ladyship went to live at Worthing, and afterwards at Bromley. In November Term a motion was made to vary the order, and that Dr. Forbes Winslow, with Dr. Turner Smith, should see the respondent, in the interest of the petitioner, to ascertain her condition. The cause would have been set down for trial last term but for the heavy business in the Court, and it now stands No. 12 in the list. As the report of the two eminent medical gentlemen above-named points to the conclusion that, even if the respondent be not now insane, the present system adopted with regard to her is very likely to bring about that result, or, at all events, to act very preju dicially towards her condition, a motion will be made in a few days—very probably to-morrow—to further vary the order as to her ladyship's present custody, and to fix peremptorily an early day for hearing the cause. But even when the present issue is decided there will be actual adultery to be inquired into hereafter; but at all events, this much is certain, that the case will be fought to the last.—*Birmingham Post*, Jan. 18.

PALL MALL GAZEITE'S NOTES.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, Jan. 21.)

There are not wanting symptoms which seem to indicate that the break-up and reorganization of parties in the United States, which have long been seen to be inevitable, cannot be much longer postponed. The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* states that some of the extreme Protectionists in Congress are so much displeased with the report of Mr Wells, the Special Commissioner of ths Revenue, that they are considering the expediency of driving him altogether from the Republican party, and of arraying both the administration and the party against his views. After reporting this intention, the correspondent of the *Times* says that Republican paper, be it remembered—proceeds to ask what would be the result of thus making opposition to Mr. Wells's tariff views the test of party, and he comes to the conclusion that if the advocates of high duties are content to face the consequences, the supporters of the Special Commissioner most certainly have no reason to look forward to them with apprehension. The most influential Republican papers, speaking generally, of Boston, New York, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis, the correspondent says, have declared in favour of Mr. Wells's doctrine, as have likewise, almost without exception, the country press of Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, and Minnesota; and in addition to these, the Democratic press throughout the country generally have endorsed the recommendations of the report. "The best writers and thinkers, as well as nearly all the young blood of the country are on the side of the Special Commissioner; and to provoke the active political opposition of this section of the party would, no doubt, entirely change the complexion of the next House of Representatives."

But for the unerring accuracy with which the French papers always give English names we should almost fear that some unprincipled person has lately been assuming the honoured name of one of our English lawyers. The *Petit Journal* complains that two clever English swindlers are at this moment victimizing Paris. The first is about thirty-two years old, and answers to the name of "Lardley" or "E-Ardley." He gives himself out as a baronet or colonel. He is a man of small stature, with a light-coloured beard. The second, who signs himself "Hermitage," and calls himself an aide-de-camp of "Lardley," is tall, beardless, and appears to be twenty-four or twenty-five years of age. These two gentlemen, who say they are at Paris on official business, present themselves at the principal hotels, spend enormously, borrowing money from masters and servants, and finally disappear without paying. Two days ago they ordered at a tailor's the uniform of a prefect of police. "Lardley," while having his measure taken, told the tailor that he was about to occupy the vacant place of M. Pietri. "It is very likely," says *Le Figaro*, "that 'Lardley' and his companion will appear before the prefect of police, but they will not occupy his apartments." We would strongly advise "Lardley" to be careful. The name he has assumed closely resembles that of a baronet well known in this country, who has been allowed to indulge in pastimes which would not be permitted in the case of a spurious baronet. Of course if it is our own baronet who is making this sensation in Paris, some representation on his behalf should be made to the French Government. But if "Lardley" has had the bad taste to assume an honour to which he is not entitled, we must leave him to his fate, and under no circumstances can we interfere for the protection of his aide-de-camp "Hermitage."

A correspondent suggests a return to the old-fashioned hooded domino for ladies to wear in public places. Not only would a certain conformity of costume greatly add to the general appearance of a large assembly—such as, for instance, that which is to be seen on Mondays in St. James's Hall; but some such device would save an incalculable amount of time and cold. Our correspondent, who seems to be fastidious, complains that he was distracted during the performance last Monday by a morbid horror of the many hastily adorned and ill-arranged head-dresses round about him, mysterious protruding pins and frizzettes, and badly constructed edifices, that should never have been exposed for public display. He also complains of shabby pink and red opera cloaks, and fans, side by side with umbrellas and waterproofs, and of a general sense of untidiness and incongruity. He is aware, he remarks, when many find it convenient to walk, or who come from long distances to hear such a quartet or quinte as that which began and closed the performance, have souls above hair-pins, and cannot be expected to arrive in the unruffled serenity of musical amateurs who drive up in comfortable broughams. Late for a ball, he could judge, the morning dresses certainly had the best appearance in the gallery where he was sitting; but he complains that some reform is certainly wanting in the demi-toilette of the three-shilling classes. If people persist, he says, in attempting to imitate the costume of a past generation, when there was far less valuable than it now is, and the rate of life less rapid, let them at least adopt the palliations which their great-grandmothers did not disdain. Having too much good sense to appear in public in accidental disorder, those ladies invented a simple and comfortable garment to coat over their heads and shoulders as occasion demanded. Both to great-grandmothers and dau hters, says our correspondent, pretty silk hoods would be infinitely more becoming than the bandboxes and iron fences and tape-measures with which they now see fit to adorn themselves. Most of us well remember the "Spectator's" complaint of the ladies' head-dresses. There is not so variable a thing in nature as a lady's headdress. Within my own memory, I have known it rise and fall thirty degrees; about ten years ago it shot up to a very great height, insomuch that the female part of our species were much taller than the men." It is impossible to say, in these days of female emancipation, what may or may not be at hand; but from a picturesque point of view our correspondent's suggestion deserves the attention of those concerned.

In an article in the *Revue des deux Mondes* on "Prussia and Germany in 1869," M. Victor Cherouliez tells a characteristic story of Count Bismarck. At the time of the revolution of 1848 Count Bismarck was a mere deputy acting with the extreme Right, he went one day into a beer-house where a good many Radicals were hotly discussing the events of the day. Ordering a pint of beer, and lighting a cigar, he ratdown to enjoy a newspaper, and was at first undisturbed by their talk; but it soon became very wild, and he grew more attentive; till at last he could stand it no longer, and, laying down his newspaper, fixed his eyes on the chief speaker, and said, in a decided tone, "Sir, you are drunk, and you have before I have finished my beer, I shall break the glass on your head." The man did not move; the beer was drunk, and, then as now true to his word, Bismarck at once carried out his threat, and coolly asked the waiter what he was to pay for the glass.

Goldsmiths' Work.—The progress of fine art manufacture in this branch of trade is strikingly exemplified in a little work published by J. W. Benson, of 25, Old Bond Street, and of the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill. It is richly decorated and embellished with designs (by Italian, French, and English artists) of Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, and other articles, suitable for personal wear, or Wedding, Birthday, or other presents, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales) has also published a very interesting pamphlet on the Rise and Progress of Watch and Clock-making. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad who are thus enabled to select any article, they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1157	Tythonus, Green—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug 21
321	Tantivey, Picknuse	Aug. 21
1244	John C. Potter, McClure	Sept. 8
731	Mars, Richtering	Sept. 10
872	Bella Maria, Loyeg—Volkart Brothers	Sept. 13
423	G. R. Mosle, Kuck	Sept. 15
425	Fro- B'Jon—G. S. King & Co.	Sept. 15
1251	City of Richmond, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 20
607	Mars, Richtering.	Sept. 24
9 4	Frederick Armstrong.	Sept. 27
733	Orbital, Wyatt—Polly & Co.	Oct. 2
1090	C. S. Lemon, Rainey—Owen and Okell.	Oct. 2
1704	Eleutheria, Burchart.	Oct. 2
911	Martha, M Medanich.	Oct. 4
213	Edmunds, Shield—John Farrar & Co.	Oct. 5
11 9	Marathon, Digwell—Ritchie Stewart, & Co.	Oct. 6
996	Brannstone Owen—Pelly & Co.	Oct. 6
12 5	Western Belle, Montgomery—Lawrence & Co.	Oct. 7
1045	May Queen, Ross—Ritchie Stewart & Co.	Oct. 12
1468	Royal George, Pogg—Owen Okell	Oct. 15
1198	Amaranth, Owen—John Farrar & Co.	Oct. 20
1285	British Flag, Mills—J. Campbell & Co.	Oct. 20
292	Prince Oscar, Long	Oct. 30
348	Theresa, Brown—Rennie Scovell & Co.	Oct 30
1492	Glenlyon, McIntyre—R. Scovell & Co.	Oct. 21
103	Eastern Belle Craig.	Oct. 20
1049	Pontiac, Finlay	Oct. 24
1288	Annot Lyle, Pelley.	Oct. 22
1360	Mornington, Roberts—Owen & Okell	Oct 2
1025	Malleny, Scott	Oct. 30
1365	Ashgrove, Fullerton—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Nov. 1
1435	Iron Duke, Parry	Nov. 1
1299	Jane Law, Black	Nov. 1
1081	Castiglione, Cooper	Nov. 1
1759	Persia, Kilison—Blackwell & Co.	Nov. 9
1199	Kate Kenkins, Jenkins—J. P. Coraforth & Co.	Nov. 11
1249	Arundel, Crocker	Nov 12
1245	Cashmere, Tobin	Nov. 12
1110	Schleswig Bride, Hansen	Nov. 16
	May Queen, Ross—M. Nusserwanjee	Nov. 17
1184	Amelia, Strickland	Nov. 17
1184	Oberon, Towill	Nov. 18
1088	St. Filians, Neilson	Nov. 18
1376	Becherdass Ambaidass, McInnes	Nov 22
1575	Sapphire, Livers	Nov 22
1574	Lancashire Witch, Pheare	Nov. 22
1090	Royal Family, Cowing	Nov 22
766	Golden Eagle, Muir	Nov 22
1147	Ord nalia, Dougall—E. Bates & Co.	Nov. 23
1406	Sanderson, Humphreys	Nov. 25
1171	Thomas Seddon, McIntosh	Nov. 25
1 93	Flying Venus, Downey—E. Bate & Co.	Nov. 27
6,9	Lauretta, McPherson	Nov. 27
	Rothesay, Nain	Nov. 30
1205	Erato, Jones	Dec. 2
1234	Queen, Bird	Dec 3
1161	Sir Charles Napier, Mosey—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 6
711	Polyxena, Slack—Owen & Okell	Dec. 7
15 2	Arigona, Llewellyn	Dec. 9
1283	Assaye, McKitchie	Dec 29
1363	Mahabubshirwar, Corney—R. Scovell & Co.	Dec 30
599	Alfred Hudson Green, Odens	Jan. 8
991	Glen Tilt, Lewis	Jan. 14

FROM LONDON.

512	Marinus, Angeline	Sept. 1
1033	Sam Wendel, Murdock—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 19
	Clarendon, Nowrice	Sept. 14
660	Clarendon, Dow	Oct. 6
645	Camperdown, Franklin	Oct. 6
678	Lady Macdonald, Kennedy—Stenhouse & Co.	Oct. 9
847	Talbot Oughten	Oct. 19
934	Kate Winfield, Starkey	Oct. 2
748	Art Union, Madren	Nov. 3
696	Dragon, McLennon	Nov. 2
1086	River Kishna, Rice	Nov. 7
1093	Proserpine, Hedgger	Nov. 7
1012	Earl Russell, Fox—Bell, Ventz & Lucius.	Nov 19
701	Monarch Day	Nov. 23
1446	Haddon Hall, Smith	Nov. 27
1293	Pilhare, Blissett—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 27
993	Mahratta, Pugh, Jones	Nov. 30
990	City of Nankin, Muir—W Nicol & Co.	Dec. 3
623	Clara, Murray	Dec. 22
870	Sydney Eggers, Richardson	Jan. 1
1199	Coupatick, Simshie—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 7
589	Sarah Anderson, Dickie	Jan. 7
615	Leonidas, Cockburn	Jan. 12
1126	River Lune, Williams	Jan. 12

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

	Sorrento (s)	Jan. 14
1060	John Orchard (s)—Jefferson, Campbell & Co.	Jan. 15
799	Fire Queen (s), Day—W. Nicol & Co. (Suez)	Feb. 3
1319	Broadblane (s), Maxwell	Jan. 25
1046	Peer Mahomed (s), Fraser—Robinson & Co.	Feb. 16
1087	Miltanke (s), Smith	Feb. 2
993	Riga (s), Tompson	Feb. 9

FROM LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

512	Marinus Angeline—at Aden Jan. 25	Sept. 3

FROM MARSEILLES VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1805	Afrique (s)	last Suez Feb. 3

FROM NEWCASTLE.

1332	Bulwark, Kelley	Oct 16
1107	Malta	Oct. 22
1146	Java	Nov. 25
636	Jupiter	Nov. 26

FROM SUNDERLAND.

544	Marie Choupat	Sept. 2
390	Ac cia Henderson	Sept. 16
6 0	Garnock, Rob rt—Bell & Co.	Oct. 2
997	Belsades, Bullard	Oct. 22
445	Lilac	Nov. 1
1450	British Empire	Nov. 5
	Malvern, Cole	Nov 12
1281	Oxford	Nov. 22
382	Colombo	Nov. 25

FROM NEWPORT.

1057	Gladstone, Bowles	Nov. 19

FROM CALCUTTA.

1236	Annie Frost, Brodie—Blackwell & Co.	Jan. 16
1615	John Steuart, Lemon	Jan. 28

FROM CLYDE.

805	Spray of the Ocean, Turnbull—F. Clark & Co.	Mar. 11
941	Modesty, Kerr	Aug. 17
1 60	Carilton, Mitchell	Sept. 8
1917	Pride of Athens, Carnaghan—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct 9
1199	City of the Lakes, Shannon	Oct 9
700	Fitchair, Fr—tenhouse & Co.	Oct 9
1360	athcart, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 16
1393	City of Florence, Sosten—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 17
1400	Lady Burn, Laing	Dec 17
979	City of Cashmere, Backett—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 22
	Glasgow Lass	Jan 13
989	City of Shanghai, Crockett—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 14

FROM ADEN.

482	Reunion, Fernandez—Blackwell & Co.	Jan. 21

FROM HAMBURG.

	Hermann Scheldt	Oct. 21

FROM AUSTRALIA.

1214	Cornwallis, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov 12
697	J. L. Hall	Nov 14
	Landsborough	Dec 15

FROM SHIELDS.

	Golden Dream	July 19
268	Innisfallen	Oct. 1
	Unicorn	Oct. 30
800	Cornubia—Wilson R. Bell & Co.	Dec. 5
	Cymrie	Nov. 3
	Sir Thomas Moore	Nov. 5
	Flora	Dec. 20

FROM BANGKOK.

540	Hera, Fox	Sept.